Two Parts
12 Pages

The New York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,144. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Friday: CLOUDY, SHOWERS, possibly WARMER.

Stock Market—Dull, but firm.

Wheat, 98; corn, 28⅝; cotton, 7 3-16.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Railroads.—Page 6.

Amusements.—Page 5.

Real Estate.—Page 12.

Court Calendars.—Page 12.

Business Troubles.—Page 12.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 6.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

Editor J. F. Thornton was assassinated in his home at Ashland, Ala.

Four Lehigh Valley passengers were injured in a collision at Buffalo yesterday.

President-elect McKinley arrived in Chicago yesterday morning and spent a quiet day of rest in that city.—Page 3.

Gen. Buckner and William H. Bynum visit New York and tell about the plans of the sound-money Democrats.—Page 1.

Goods manufactured at Sing Sing were seized in Toronto under a law in force in that country excluding prison products.

Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton, daughter of William Astor, was married yesterday in St. Columba's Church, London, to George Haig.—Page 8.

A committee of Selectmen from Marblehead, Mass., yesterday presented a set of National colors to the cruiser Marblehead.—Page 9.

Good work was done in removing the snow from the streets, although there was difficulty in getting enough carts to carry it away.—Page 9.

Excise Commissioner Lyman yesterday exposed the hoaxing of several newspapers with a bogus "abstract" of his annual report.—Page 2.

The Park roads and boulevards were covered with sleighs, and many well-known persons were among those who enjoyed the sport.—Page 7.

A number of transatlantic steamships arrived in port after long and rough passages. The Friesland sighted a monster iceberg.—Page 3.

Assemblyman Wilson of Brooklyn will introduce in the Legislature this Winter a bill to prevent the wearing of high hats in theatres.—Page 8.

A contest is to be made against the one Bryan Elector in Kentucky. The Democrats in turn will contest the election of all the Republican Electors.

The arrangements to establish the old athletic relations between Yale and Harvard are progressing in a promising way, but are not completed.—Page 7.

Ethan Allen, President of the Cuban League, has issued an address to the people of the United States setting forth the purposes of the organization.

Gov. Morton has appointed Frank M. Baker of Addison to fill the vacancy in the Board of Railroad Commissioners which was caused by Michael Rickard's death.

The estimates of the Department of Charities were considered by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and Controller Fitch had many questions to ask.—Page 9.

There were further developments in Chicago's social war yesterday, and it was said that the rivalry between Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Caton had killed the charity ball.

The Republican County Committee at its meeting last night passed resolutions thanking Mr. Edward Lauterbach for his management of the business of the committee.

James J. Corbett yesterday signed articles for a fight with Robert Fitzsimmons for a purse of $15,000 on March 17 next, at a place to be designated by Dan A. Stuart.—Page 6.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday received from Jesse W. Reno a modification of his former proposition to build a four-track railway under Broadway.—Page 2.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission issued its annual report yesterday. It stated that there are many defects in the law under which the board acts on traffic problems.—Page 3.

Speaker Reed yesterday stated that it was time Congress had taken action on the tariff. It is understood that a new tariff bill will be reported about the middle of January.—Page 3.

Two earthquake shocks were experienced in Great Britain yesterday. One woman died of fright, but no other fatalities were reported. The shocks, however, seriously frightened a great many persons.

Prof. Herrmann, the magician, died suddenly in his private car yesterday morning while en route from Rochester to Bradford, Penn. He was, apparently, in the best of health when he started on his journey.—Page 5.

It is reported from Washington that Secretary Carlisle's annual report will advocate the imposition of additional revenue taxes, for a limited time, to meet the Treasury deficit, instead of advancing tariff rates.—Page 3.

The Fitzsimmons-Sharkey injunction case was dismissed on the ground that a glove contest is identical with a prizefight. This is a victory for Sharkey, and probably will result in his receiving the money held by the club.—Page 6.

At the meeting of the Hudson County Freeholders last night ten Democrats and nine Republicans broke the combination that defeated the Republican caucus plans last week and distributed a great deal of the patronage.—Page 8.

Fire and Health Board officials urge, before the committee of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, that a limit should be put to the height of buildings in this city, on grounds of health and protection from fire.—Page 9.

A warm controversy occurred in Washington between President Proctor of the Civil Service Commission and Congressman Evans of Kentucky regarding the civil service law. Evans denounced the law and declared that it would soon be changed.—Page 5.

The elevated structure of the New York Central Railroad in Park Avenue is about completed, and trains may be run over it Jan. 1. Instructions have been received from Secretary of War Lamont respecting the operation of the new Harlem River drawbridge.

The Committee on Draft of the Greater New York Charter Commission has almost finished work on the first eight chapters of the charter, which includes its most important provisions, and a meeting of the commission will probably be held some time next week.—Page 9.

At the session of the Congressional committee which is investigating the Joint Traffic Association, yesterday, Senator Chandler intimated that United States District Attorney Macfarlane was not prosecuting the pool in earnest. Mr. Macfarlane resented the attack.—Page 8.

According to Engineer Pierson of the Metropolitan Traction Company, the trouble in the underground trolley lines in the upper part of the city during the storm Wednesday was occasioned by ice forming on the rail which carries the current and, serving as an insulator, shutting off the power. No change will be made, it was said, in the proposed improvements in Fourth and Sixth Avenues.—Page 9.

CONGRESS.—The Senate passed the substitute Immigration bill, 52 to 10. The educational test was retained, but Elkins's amendment taxing immigrants who arrived in foreign ships was defeated. Cuban refugees were exempted from the more stringent provisions of the measure. The Senate adjourned until Monday. The House passed the Army and Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bills. A bill was introduced for a statue of James G. Blaine.—Page 1.

TRAINS FAST IN DRIFTS

SNOW-BOUND TRAFFIC ON THE LONG ISLAND ROAD.

Passengers Stalled All Night Made the Best of the Situation—A Bridal Couple Refused to Turn Back.

Deep drifts of snow interfered considerably with traffic along the lines of the Long Island Railroad all Wednesday night and until past noon yesterday. The storm that blocked the streets of this city and harassed the street-car companies was even more severely felt on the uplands of Long Island.

It was not so much the amount of snow that fell as it was the vagaries of the wind that hustled it into every cut and siding, and then packed it so tightly that ordinary engines were compelled to stop, and even steam plows could make little or no headway.

According to the account of the blockades given by General Superintendent Blood, the storm's effects were not general. On the south side division as far as Patchogue and on the north side division of the Oyster Bay branch trains were run with little delay. There were few drifts along the main line down to Greenport, but along the Montauk Division there was a different story to tell. The tracks were piled high with snow, and many trains were stalled for hours. Some were held all night, and all had to cut their way through many feet of drift.

Train No. 23, from Southampton, Wednesday afternoon ran into a drift near the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club's house, and was unable to back out or get ahead. A special engine was sent from Sag Harbor to help, but that, too, got stalled. It took two steam plows, with a gang of forty men shoveling, six hours to release the train.

Trains That Were Stalled.

Train No. 80, west bound from Port Jefferson, and Train No. 32 from Northport to Long Island City, were blocked between Westbury and Mineola, and Train No. 86 from Greenport got stuck near Floral Park almost within hailing distance of Train No. 102, east bound for Waverley, and Train No. 48 from Long Island City to Brentwood. The Greenport mail train was blocked near Hicksville, and did not get through until yesterday.

Passengers of the various trains were compelled to pass the night in their seats. Most of them either native to the island or hardened by long experience took the delay good-humoredly and told stories and sang songs to relieve the monotony of their surroundings. The train hands went out foraging and by dint of hard working through the drifts succeeded in reaching some of the near-by farmhouses and securing supplies of provisions and coffee.

On the train stalled in the Shinnecock Hills were James A. Hildreth and his bride, to whom he had been married in Southampton a couple of hours previously. They were on their way to Washington. The passengers insisted that a train hand be sent to invoke assistance, and one succeeded in making Southampton station. From there he telegraphed to the General Superintendent at Long Island City for instructions. He was told to engage sleighs and have the passengers taken to the hotel at Southampton as guests of the railroad company.

Bride Would Not Turn Back.

Seven two-horse sleighs reached the train at midnight, but at that time one snow plow and four spare engines were bucking away at the drift, and hopes were rising. The bride decided that it was unlucky to turn back, and other passengers agreed to stay and see the adventure through. Provisions eatable and drinkable were supplied in sufficient quantity, and fires were kept going in the stoves.

The drifting snow soon reached above the car windows, and at daybreak yesterday from all around the neighborhood sightseers on sleighs were enjoying the novel sight. Among the party were Mrs. Hildreth's parents. Shortly after noon the blockade was broken, and the train reached its destination without further mishap.

The train due at Good Ground at 3:06 yesterday afternoon arrived at 5 o'clock last night. It struck a drift 600 feet long by 12 feet deep of solidly packed snow, and got so far in that it was unable to extricate itself. It was only a few hundred yards from Shinnecock Station, and the seventeen passengers covered the distance on foot. Sleighs chartered by the railroad company conveyed them to Southampton, where they were taken care of at the hotel.

Superintendent Blood said last night that the worst was over and that so far as advices had reached him all the stalled trains were released. He hopes before to-morrow evening to have all trains running on schedule time, and is sure that at least a single track on every line will be clear. He said that there had been no loss of life and no accident to any one under the company's care.

No Sugar Bounty in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 17.—The Supreme Court yesterday rendered an opinion on the beet sugar bounty law, which, while not passing on the constitutionality of the act, declares the bounty not collectible, inasmuch as the Legislature made no specific appropriation for its payment. This means that the sugar factories of Nebraska will lose a sum estimated at $50,000 unless at the coming session of the Legislature a specific appropriation is made for their benefit, in which event the constitutionality of the law may be questioned.

Ohio's Naval Reserve Officers.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 17.—Adjt. Gen. Axline appointed to-day, under the provisions of an act recently passed creating a naval reserve, the following: Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, William G. Welbon; Lieutenant and Navigating Officer, Robert G. Nelson; Junior Lieutenant and Surgeon, Charles W. Newton; Ensign and Assistant Surgeon, Philip Reig; Ensign and Signal Officer, Harry H. Cushing. The first battalion, of which these are the officers, will have its headquarters at Toledo. It is proposed to drill the cadets on Lake Erie.

Bowdoin College Must Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—Judge McKenna yesterday granted an assignment of error in the case of James P. Merritt and others against Bowdoin College, which institution received in trust the sum of $1,000,000 from the late Mrs. Garoelon of Oakland. The action was decided by Judge Hawley last June in favor of the college. The case will now be heard before the United States Supreme Court.

MUST PAY THE INSURANCE.

The "Tight Shoe, Sore Toe" Case Decided by the Court.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 17.—In the United States Circuit Court yesterday Judge Adams handed down a decision giving Sarah T. Smith a judgment against the Western Commercial Travelers' Association for $2,165. This is the somewhat celebrated "tight shoe, sore toe" case.

The plaintiff is the widow of Freeman O. Smith, who was a member of the defendant association, and she was his beneficiary. The policy provided for the payment of an amount not exceeding $5,000 in the event of death by "external violent accidental means." Up to August, 1895, Smith was an exceptionally healthy and strong person. Early in that month he commenced wearing a pair of new shoes, and "breaking them in" produced friction of the shoe against his foot, and there resulted "unexpectedly," as the Judge finds, "and not according to the usual course of things, an abrasion of the skin of one of his toes, thereby causing a sore."

The sore grew worse, and by the latter part of September blood poisoning set in, and on Oct. 3 he died from the effects of such blood poisoning, which, Judge Adams concluded, was a direct result of the abrasion of the toe caused by the tight shoe. These are the facts as found by Judge Adams, and he concludes that death was occasioned by "external, violent, and accidental means" within the true meaning of the certificate.

LEHIGH PASSENGERS HURT.

Four Persons Suffer by a Rear-End Collision at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Four persons were more or less seriously injured in a rear-end collision on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, just south of Louisiana Street, in this city, this morning.

The injured are:

HAYDEN, W. P., Owego, N. Y.
HUBBELL, the Rev. WILLIAM S., Buffalo.
SCOTT, CHARLES, Pullman porter, Buffalo.
TOWNSEND, BURTON, express messenger, Philadelphia.

It is not thought any of the injuries will prove fatal.

The accident was due to the dense fog that overhung the city early this morning, rendering the signals invisible.

The Chicago and Buffalo express over the Grand Trunk line, which leaves Chicago at 3:25 P. M., was due here at 8:10 this morning. Just as it was coming into the city it struck train No. 7, which left Jersey City at 8 o'clock last night. All of the injured were on this train. The damage was not serious.

CHICAGO'S SOCIAL WAR.

Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Caton Have Probably Killed the Charity Ball.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—On one side of the south parlor of the Auditorium this afternoon a number of ladies sat and glared across the room at another set of ladies.

The first glarers were the friends of Mrs. Potter Palmer. The second set of ladies glared back at the set on the other side. They were the friends of Mrs. Arthur Caton.

At the ends of the room sat other ladies and gentlemen, who did not glare because they represented various expectant charities and did not dare to.

They had all met to decide whether a charity ball should be held. After some acrimonious speeches by the partisans of each side, it was decided to hold another meeting Dec. 19 to settle the matter.

It is evident that the ball will not be held. Mrs. Palmer has refused to take part; Mrs. Caton has done the same thing; the time is too short to make the necessary arrangements, and some charitable institutions are clamoring for more than their share of the proceeds of the ball.

STATE WARRANTS REPUDIATED

The Valueless Possession of a Flushing Savings Bank.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 17.—L. M. Franklin, Secretary of the Queens County Savings Bank of Flushing, N. Y., called on State Treasurer Mulnix this morning and presented for payment 150 warrants issued in 1889, and amounting to about $21,000. Payment was refused.

These warrants were issued in payment of salaries of legislative employes, and eventually found their way into one of the State's investment funds, from which they were taken by State Treasurer Brisbane and sold to the Queens County Savings Bank. Subsequent to this, Treasurer Brisbane refused to pay the warrants on presentation, on the ground that they were illegal, as there was no authority under the law for the employment of these clerks. He had the money on hand, but repudiated the warrants, which the bank had purchased from him in good faith. Since that time, payment has been refused by various State Treasurers.

Mr. Franklin leaves for New York to-night, somewhat disappointed in not getting the money.

Three Sisters Married at Once.

OWINGSVILLE, Ky., Dec. 17.—A triple wedding was celebrated near Olympian Springs, in this county, last evening, and all the brides were sisters, between twenty and twenty-five years of age. They are the daughters of Richard Wills, a farmer, in comfortable circumstances. Pearl Wills was married to Samuel Wills, a relative; Ettie Wills became the wife of Jesse Moore, while Lizzie Wills is now Mrs. Edgar Darrell. All the bridegrooms are residents of Bath County.

Convict Has a Strange Disease.

SING SING, Dec. 17.—John Culleton of Flatbush, one of the convicts here, is afflicted with anthrax maligna, a very uncommon disease in this country. It is common among horses and cattle in South America. Culleton was working with some hair from South America in the curled hair department when he picked a pimple on his neck. It became swollen and he had hemorrhages of the mouth and nose. He is now paralyzed on his left side, but Dr. R. T. Irvine believes he will recover.

Golden Wedding and a Marriage.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Durand of Springfield Avenue, Irvington, celebrated their golden wedding last night, and at the same time their son, W. W. Durand, was married to Miss Laura Wilson. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. B. Durand of St. James's Episcopal Church, this city.

CONTESTS IN KENTUCKY.

Charges of Fraud Made and Actions Begun by Both Parties.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 17.—There is going to be another political contest in Kentucky. The Republican Campaign Committee has taken proof and made all arrangements to contest the election of W. B. Smith, the lone Bryan Elector, who has been given a certificate by the State Canvassing Board.

It is claimed that overwhelming proofs of fraud have been discovered, including repeating, ballot-box stuffing, and the like, especially in the First District, but also in the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, and Tenth.

It is claimed by the committee that it has proof that the plurality for the McKinley Electors was really 5,000 instead of a little over 200. The silver Democrats say they will in a few days file a contest against the twelve McKinley Electors, making about the same charges, but confining them principally to the Eleventh District.

Error in New York County's Vote.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 17.—There was received at the office of the Secretary of State to-day an amended certificate of the canvass of the vote cast for Court of Appeals Judge in New York County at the last election. It showed that 184 more votes were cast than were at first canvassed. As the State Board of Canvassers has completed its canvass of the State vote, and cannot be reconvened except upon an order of the court, the Secretary of State sent the amended return back to the New York County Clerk.

South Dakota's Official Vote.

PIERRE, S. D., Dec. 17.—The canvass of the official vote of this State was completed to-day. The Populists get the Governor, Attorney General, and Railroad Commissioner, and the Republicans all the remaining State offices. The official vote for Congress and the highest Electors is as follows:

Congress—Republican—Crawford, 40,943; Gamble, 40,575. Populist—Kelly, 41,125; Knowles, 41,233. Prohibition—Alexander, 693; Lewis, 722. Electors—Bryan, 41,225; McKinley, 41,042; Levering, 664.

Vote of West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Dec. 17.—The final official figures on the West Virginia election for President, as tabulated and declared by the Secretary of State, are as follows: McKinley, 105,368; Bryan, 94,480; Palmer, 675; Levering, 1,216; McKinley's plurality, 10,888; McKinley's majority, 8,997.

Yost Wins in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 17.—The Supreme Court has decided in favor of Yost, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Tenth District. Charles M. Wallace, Democrat, is given the certificate as Presidential Elector in the Third District.

BAKER SUCCEEDS RICKARD.

Gov. Morton Fills the Vacancy in the Railroad Commission.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Gov. Morton has appointed Frank M. Baker of Addison a Railroad Commissioner in the place of Michael Rickard, deceased.

Mr. Baker is a practical railroad man who has spent thirty-two years of his life in actual railway service in various administrative departments, and is now the General Superintendent of the Addison and Pennsylvania Railroad.

He was in 1895 one of the Commissioners representing the State of New York at the Atlanta Exposition, and was recommended to the Governor for the present appointment in letters from numerous prominent railway officials. Among these are President R. M. Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, President Samuel Sloan of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, President E. B. Thomas and Vice President George G. Cochran of the Erie Railroad Company, President Frederic De Coppet of the Unadilla Valley Railroad Company, George R. Blanchard, Chairman of the Joint Traffic Association, New York; William Brookfield of New York, Vice President of the Addison and Pennsylvania Railroad; President Grinnell Burt of the Lehigh and Hudson Railway Company, Mr. H. O. Armour of New York, General Passenger Agent Roberts and Freight Agent Chamberlain of the Erie Railroad Company, and many others.

SHOOK THE BEGGAR'S HAND.

Senator Hoar Displays His Absent-Mindedness on the Street.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—A crowd of politicians witnessed an amusing exhibition of Senator Hoar's traditional absent-mindedness on the street to-day.

A street piano had just ceased playing and a bronzed daughter of Italy was taking up a collection, when suddenly she beheld Senator Hoar trudging along the pavement. She advanced with open palm. The Massachusetts Senator has been troubled with defective eyesight for two years. In the extended hand he evidently thought he saw the greeting of an old friend, perhaps a constituent, and adjusting his glasses more carefully he scanned the face before him and smiled and shook her hand vigorously and passed on.

The Senator looked back with a puzzled look, as if trying to recall the face, and saw the street minstrel contemplating him in utter disgust.

Paying a Thousand Kisses for Bryan.

NILE, Mich., Dec. 17.—Miss Carrie Osler of Marshall County is just at present fulfilling a rather agreeable and pleasant campaign wager with a young man. Miss Osler pinned her faith to Bryan in the recent election. So confident was she that the Nebraskan would win that she bet 1,000 kisses with her lover on the result. The couple were making excellent progress toward the payment of the wager when a dispute arose over alleged inaccuracies in the tally, and a recount is now being taken.

Verdict Against Royal Arcanum.

WHITE PLAINS, Dec. 17.—A jury, before Justice Gaynor, to-day gave a verdict of $3,000, with costs and interest, against the Royal Arcanum and to the widow of Charles F. Smith. Smith died in 1887. He had been in an insane asylum for some time, and his wife had kept up the assessments. She received a notice to pay at a certain place, and called there several times without finding any one who could take her money. When the time of assessment was passed Smith was suspended.

Christmas Here in 7 Days. What better for a present than Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen? Dealers, or Waterman's, 157 Broadway.—Adv.

EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND

EXTENDING OVER HUNDREDS OF MILES OF TERRITORY.

No Fatalities Except the Death of One Woman from Fright—The Disturbance Causes Widespread Fear.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Two strong shocks of earthquake were felt throughout Wales, the Midlands, and the South of England early this morning.

The first shock occurred at 3 o'clock and the second at 5:30, the waves passing from west to east. Houses were violently shaken, beds moved from their places, doors forced open, and furniture overturned. Telegrams from all quarters concur in the statement that the first shock was of 30 seconds' duration and was followed by a loud rumbling sound and minor tremblings of the earth. The second shock was shorter but more severe. Many people in Windsor, Cheltenham, and other places rushed out of their houses, but no one was hurt. The cathedral at Hereford was damaged somewhat, but no other serious consequences are reported.

At Hereford the rumbling sound was followed by two crashes. Men and women rushed from their houses into the streets, and one woman died from fright.

At Ruthin the shocks were accompanied by thunder and lightning, and for fifteen seconds there was a distinct movement of the earth.

At Liverpool the shocks were followed by thunder, lightning, and hail, and there were similar manifestations at Bridgenorth, where the streets at first seemed to be on fire for several seconds. After this there was a violent report, followed by a heavy shock. Only a slight quaking sensation was felt at Manchester, Birmingham, and in the northwestern part of London. The damage was not serious anywhere.

The area of the seismic disturbances was unusually wide, extending hundreds of miles from London north to Lincoln, thence west to Lancashire, south through Wales to Taunton, and southeast to Southampton, over 200 towns and villages being affected. There were, however, no fatalities except in the case of the woman who died from fright at Hereford. The telegraph lines were not affected. The attachés of the Greenwich Observatory say that the galvanometer, which registers the earth currents, showed a very slight disturbance at the time of the shocks. The authorities at the Stoneyhurst Observatory say that their galvanometers showed no indication whatever of a seismic disturbance.

ENGLAND'S LAST EARTHQUAKE.

It Occurred in 1884, and Did Much Damage to Property.

England's last previous visitation by earthquake was in 1884, at 9:30 A. M. April 22 of that year a severe shock, lasting half a minute, was felt all through the eastern counties, localities in Essex and Suffolk being the scenes of greatest disturbance. The wave traveled from south to north. At Colchester much damage was done. There was a deep rumbling sound, followed by a shaking of buildings. Church bells rang, and tall chimneys tottered and crashed to the ground. Walls were thrown out of plumb, window glass was shattered, furniture was overturned, and the people rushed in terror to the streets. One child was killed, and a woman had her skull fractured. Damage to property in the town was estimated at £10,000.

The railway station at Ipswich was partially destroyed.

Damage to buildings occurred also at Chelmsford, Southend, and Maldon.

At Langenhoe, the old parish church was demolished. An invalid died of terror at Wivenhoe, and at Coggeshall a number of school girls rushed panic-stricken into the streets, and many of them were crushed.

The shock was also perceptible in London.

LI HUNG MAY BE EMPEROR.

An Insurrection in China Looked For Very Soon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—Latest advices from Canton, via the Empress of India, state that the new Viceroy is bitterly hated by the masses; that he messes and muddles up official business, is firm where he should be easy, and exhibits ferocity when he should exercise discretion and tact.

Large quantities of arms and ammunition are said to be pouring into the Kwangtung and Kwangtsi Provinces through every available channel, and the Viceroy is reported to be very uneasy, because he has reason to believe that secret societies are very active throughout Southern China.

It appears, in fact, that there is every prospect of the masses rising in the southern provinces in the near future, and in such a determined manner that the insurrection will not be easily suppressed. It is a step like this that will lead to the overthrow of the present Chinese dynasty, and all that is needed is for Li Hung Chang to declare in their favor to lead to his being Emperor of China.

GOMPERS IS EXONERATED.

Federation of Labor Says He Did No Wrong in the Recent Campaign.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 17.—The Convention of the American Federation of Labor held an executive session to-day to consider charges against President Gompers and other officials of the organization.

It was charged against President Gompers that he had gone into politics in the last Presidential campaign, and had tried to swing the federation to the silver candidate.

The result of the investigation was a resolution exonerating Mr. Gompers.

The charges against other officers were not pressed.

Chattanooga Electric Railway.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 17.—The reorganization of the Chattanooga Electric Railway Company was made to-day by the election of J. H. Warner of this city as President, and Edward Warner of Nashville, Vice President; Warner McCall, Superintendent, and E. A. Lilly, Secretary and Treasurer.

Fire in "Jimtown," Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—Jamestown, popularly called "Jimtown," one of the best known mining towns in the State, was nearly burned out by fire this morning. Thirty buildings were burned. The loss is $50,000.

FIRE STOPS A BALL.

Smoke Caused a Panic in Brooklyn—Damage About $45,000.

Fire started about 12:30 in the basement of the fur store of Isadore Weinberg, 536 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. It ran up the elevator shaft and spread through the third story, doing much damage to the goods. It was discovered by Officer Bryden. Four alarms were sent in.

The fire was easily put out, but the smoke made its way into the next building, where a ball of the Amaranth-Rebecca Lodge of Odd Fellows was in progress. There was a panic, and several persons were slightly injured. The loss in Weinberg's store is estimated at $45,000.

AN EDITOR ASSASSINATED.

J. F. Thornton Killed in His Home at Ashland, Ala.

ASHLAND, Ala., Dec. 17.—J. F. Thornton, associate editor of The Clay County Advance, a weekly paper printed here, was assassinated at his home by an unknown person last night. He had recently moved to the town, and his connection with the paper was marked by ringing denunciation of lawlessness, especially "Whitecapping" and illicit distilling.

Last night he sat in the family room with his mother and sisters about him. Taking up his mandolin, he remarked that he would play his favorite air, "The Last Serenade." He had scarcely commenced the piece when the window behind him was demolished and a load of buckshot lodged in his head, almost blowing it from his shoulders. His mother was shot in the arm.

The unknown assassin is supposed to be a member of some of the gangs Thornton had denounced. He is at large.

DEATH OF A RICH NEGRO.

Nathaniel Springfield of Boston Dies of Old Age in Virginia.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Dec. 17.—Nathaniel Springfield, the richest colored man of Boston, died here last night of old age.

Nathaniel Springfield was said to be about eighty-seven years old, and, as near as can be ascertained, was born in Smithfield, Va. His exact age no one can state, and the one given is based principally upon events that happened when he was a boy.

He was not a slave, but was one of that band of abolitionists through whose endeavors large numbers of slaves in the border States were enabled to get on to Canada. By thrift and ability he accumulated property worth about $250,000.

DID THE BOSTON GO ASHORE?

Report from Victoria that She Did—Denial from Yokohama.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—A report from Victoria printed here this morning says the United States steamer Boston grounded on Sandspit, near Chemulpo, Corea, Dec. 5, was seriously strained, and may be obliged to come home for repairs.

The report is doubted here, because in letters received by the last steamer from Yokohama, where the same report was circulated, there came a positive denial that the Boston had been ashore.

According to the Yokohama letters, the Boston, when off Chemulpo, declined the services of a pilot, who, out of revenge, sent the story of the grounding to the Nagasaki shipping list.

Japanese Ports Infected.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—The following resolution was passed by the San Francisco Board of Health yesterday:

"Resolved, That the Japanese ports of Yokohama and Kobe are hereby declared infected, and that the quarantine officer of the port of San Francisco is hereby directed to remand to the United States Quarantine Station, at Angel Island, for proper disinfection all passengers and baggage coming from those ports. This resolution shall be construed so as to apply to passengers from Japan coming over the Canadian Pacific Steamship Line via Victoria, B. C."

Five Churches Without Pastors.

LAPORTE, Ind., Dec. 17.—The hard times are strikingly exemplified at Rochester, the county seat of Fulton County, a city of 4,000 inhabitants, where five of the leading churches are without pastors. There are now but two clergymen in the city ministering to the spiritual wants of its people.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are cloudiness, showers, possibly warmer.

The barometer has fallen in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and lake region, and risen on the Atlantic coast and to the west of the Mississippi. There is an area of low pressure covering the upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region, and the barometer is highest north of Dakota. The temperature has fallen decidedly from Texas northward to Dakota, and it is slightly warmer to the east of the Mississippi. Showers are reported from the Mississippi Valley, and light snows from the Northwest and upper lake region. The weather is generally clear on the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf States, but it is cloudy in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys and lake regions. The cloudiness will increase, with slowly rising temperature, in the districts on the Atlantic coast, possibly with local showers in the Middle Atlantic States during the evening or night. Light rain or snows are indicated for the Ohio Valley and lake region, and rain or snow, followed by clearing, colder weather, is indicated for the Northwest and west portion of the lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from The New York Times's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1895.	1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	30	24	26
6 A. M.	28	23	25
9 A. M.	29	23	25
12 M.	36	29	29
4 P. M.	38	35	34
6 P. M.	38	32	33
9 P. M.	38	31	32
12 P. M.	38	31	33

The Times's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	29⅝
Weather Bureau	29
Corresponding date 1895	34
Corresponding date for last twenty years	35

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 8, Column 7.

HUNTING THE INSURGENTS

FOLLOWING THE TRAIL OF REBELS WHO ENTERED MATANZAS.

No Important Battles Fought in Cuba Yesterday—Still Denying the Assassination of Gen. Maceo.

HAVANA, Dec. 17.—The bulletins issued by the Government regarding engagements of the troops are unimportant.

A correspondent at Guanajay reports that the forces under Major Lacosta have captured at Mosquito Beach a Spanish deserter, who belonged to the Alfonso XIII. Battalion. The prisoner says that he was forced to join Maceo's forces in Pinar del Rio. He repeats the story that Maceo did not cross the trocha on land, but went by sea around the northern end of it. After landing in the Province of Havana Maceo met the forces of Lieut. Vasquez, who was waiting at Mosquito Beach, between Mariel and Banes. The prisoner complains that he was ill treated by the rebels. His story is considered suspicious, and he will be tried by court-martial.

The Queen Regent has sent a dispatch to Capt. Gen. Weyler complimenting him upon the result of his campaign against the insurgents.

Advices from the Province of Pinar del Rio are to the effect that several Spanish battalions have penetrated to the interior of the hills there in places that were considered impregnable by the rebels. The insurgents had disappeared, so the troops burned the huts that had been occupied by them. A number of horses and cattle were captured.

The officers commanding in Pinar del Rio have no idea of the present locality of the rebels in that province. Scouting parties have failed to learn their whereabouts, but the military profess to believe that their abandonment of almost unassailable positions is proof of the disorganization that has followed the death of Maceo.

Indications point to rebel parties having entered the Province of Matanzas. Their trails show the direction in which they have gone, and a Spanish column is following in their track. It is believed that a concentration is intended in Santa Clara Province of rebels from the east and west. The Government says it is watching the movement, and, so far as can be gathered from outside sources, it is doing little besides watching to prevent the rebels from carrying out their plan.

The Diario de la Marina continues to publish protests against the stories printed in the United States regarding the manner in which Maceo met his death. It maintains that the rebel leader was shot in open battle. In a leader to-day it says, with an unconscious reflection on the Spanish character, that the stories of assassination reflect more to the discredit of Maceo, in accepting the alleged invitation to parley, than to diminishing the fame, honor, and chivalry of the Spaniards. In this sentence the Diario de la Marina shows unintentionally that, in its opinion, Maceo did not, in trusting to a Spanish flag of truce, show the intelligence expected of him.

MUST WAIT UNTIL MONDAY.

The Senate Has Adjourned Over Until Then and Cuba Must Be Patient.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—There was some disappointment felt this afternoon by the members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, which favors action on a resolution recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cubans, because the Senate decided to adjourn over from to-day until Monday. The adjournment over was but following the usual practice early in the session. In the Foreign Relations Committee room it had been ascertained that a majority of the members were prepared to vote to report the resolution of Senator Cameron, calling upon the President to ask Spain to accord independence to the Cubans.

Soon after the session opened, Senator Hale offered the usual resolution to adjourn over, and it was adopted, much to the chagrin of the members who had hoped that a meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee held to-morrow morning would send the resolution into the Senate to be acted upon at once. Senator Cameron was the most intensely interested of all the war party of Senators, and he was very anxious to have the resolution reconsidered, and a session called for to-morrow. A brief canvass of the Senate made it plain to him that it would not be possible to secure a reconsideration of the order made, and that he and his enthusiastic friends and friends of Cuba would be obliged to content themselves until Monday.

No New Instructions Issued.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—It is said at the Department of Justice that no new instructions have been sent to United States Marshals and District Attorneys concerning enlistment of men for service against the Spanish forces in Cuba. Instructions covering this subject were sent out last Spring, and officers of the department who are acting in the matter at present are taking proceedings, according to statements made to-day, on the basis of those orders. It is likely, however, that the attention of Marshals and Attorneys will be invited anew to the previous directions.

Cuban Neutrality Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Mr. Woodman (Rep., Ill.,) introduced in the House to-day a bill to amend the section of the Revised Statutes relative to neutrality which prohibits military expeditions against people at peace with the United States. He proposes to add to this section the following:

"Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be considered or construed as applying to or as applicable to the supplying means for charitable purposes, for hospital stores and medicines, or for the relief of persons who may be ill, wounded, destitute, or otherwise helpless or disabled."

The passage of the measure would allow the shipment of food, medicines, and clothing to Cuba.

A REGIMENT TO FIGHT SPAIN.

The Services of One Offered the Government from Washington.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 17.—Tacoma has offered a regiment of 1,200 men, all well-drilled and officered by thorough tactitians, to help the United States destroy

the power of Spain in Cuba. The offer has been made in the following telegram:

Tacoma, Dec. 14, 1896.
Senator Watson C. Squire, United States Senate, Washington:
For Cuba's freedom, Tacoma has volunteer regiment to place at disposal of Government. W. J. FIFE.

The work of organizing was begun several months ago, when the talk of war with Spain was first heard. Officers were carefully chosen, and the men were thoroughly drilled. The plan has been kept a secret, and no one outside the organization itself has been allowed to get an inkling of what was going on.

The formation of the regiment is of four battalions of three companies each. Each company has its full complemen. of 100 men. Col. Fife has been chosen the commander of the regiment.

ADDRESS BY CUBAN LEAGUE.

The People Urged to Speak Out for Cuban Independence.

Ethan Allen, President of the recently organized Cuban League of the United States, has, in compliance with a resolution adopted by the league, issued an address to the people of the United States setting forth the principles and the purposes of the organization. "Because of the intimate commercial and social intercourse between the people of Cuba and of the United States," says President Allen; "because of their near relationship geographically, and, more than this, because of the bond of brotherhood which should unite those who have achieved and those who are striving for self-government, Cuba has the right to expect from us the hand of friendship. To deny this right, or to be false as a friend, after having lured her people to their present condition by force of our example, is to brand ourselves as the Iscariot of republics."

President Allen says that the people of the United States stand before the world charged with impotency in not protecting their citizens against Spanish violence on Cuban soil; and in hushing our indignation at unnumbered cruelties in Cuba, while millions of American capital there invested are gradually disappearing, which could be saved by the immediate intervention of the United States Government. The people are urged so to speak that the President and the Representatives in Congress shall be obliged to recognize Cuban independence.

A mass meeting will be held in Cooper Union next Monday night under the auspices of the league, and the organization of Cuban sympathizers throughout the country is to be urged.

Friends of Cuba Meet.

The American Friends of Cuba held a meeting last night at Grocers' Hall, 138 East Fifty-seventh Street, which was filled. Francis Mayer, Chairman of the organization, presided, and announced that he had received more than a thousand communications within the past few days, in relation to Cuban affairs. No less than 304,000 signatures had been secured to the petition circulated asking Congress to act speedily in the Cuban matter. Speeches which excited great enthusiasm were made by H. S. Rodriguez, D. Barnes, and Dr. Henry Lincoln Zayas, Secretary of the Cuban Junta. Resolutions offering co-operation with the Cuban League were offered by J. J. Daly and unanimously adopted. It was announced that branches of the American Friends of Cuba had been organized in nearly all the larger cities of the United States.

FIRST CINDERELLA DANCE.

Entertainment at Sherry's Ends as the Clock Strikes Twelve.

The first of the series of Cinderella dances organized by Mrs. John S. Barnes, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes was given at Sherry's last evening with a large and fashionable gathering of young people. Dancing was begun at 9 o'clock, and was informal until 11 o'clock, when the cotillion was led "stag" in a spirited style by Alexander M. Haddon.

At 12 o'clock, by preconcerted arrangement, the clock struck the twelve hours and the lights were extinguished for a few moments. When they were turned on again a dial of flowers with the hands at the hour of midnight was disclosed, hanging from the ceiling in the centre of the room. After a few encore dances the party ended, so that the young business men might rest sufficiently.

The patronesses who received the guests were Mrs. Walter Cutting, Mrs. Henry B. Livingston, Mrs. John D. Wood, Mrs. Charles T. Barclay, Mrs. Henry A. du Pont, Mrs. William Warner Hoppin, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Alfred Pell, Mrs. John S. Barnes, Mrs. John Alsop King, and Mrs. Henry E. Howland.

Among those present were W. Albin Pease, Miss Cross, Miss Redmond, Edward H. Watson, Miss Wilmerding, E. D. Henry, William Williams, Miss Catlin, Duer du Pont Breck, Miss Stokes, Miss Justine de Peyster, Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster, Franklyn C. Hoyt, H. C. Pierrepont, Jr., Miss Esther Hoppin, Mrs. Tucker, Miss Edith Miller, Mrs. Edward F. Darrell, Miss E. R. Delafield, Miss C. M. Delafield, Miss Bonner, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Miss H. W. Nightingale, Miss Eleanor Erving, Miss Adee, Miss Hoyt, Miss Sallie Dominick, Miss Alice Duer, Miss Lucy Gurnee, Miss du Pont, C. Hurry, Mrs. J. A. King, John H. Hammond, Lewis Ganley, Edward Livingston, Jr., Mrs. L. T. Delafield, Mr. Bell, Mrs. Hore, William Wells, J. Neeser, Miss Neeser, Ellery O. Anderson, G. Beekman Hoppin, Sherman Day, Mrs. Brayton Ives, J. Parker, W. V. Day, Samuel A. Tucker, Alfred W. Hoyt, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, Miss Hitchcock, Miss Coffin, Miss F. A. Wyckoff, Miss Elizabeth Morris, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Miss Edith Hyde, Miss King, Miss de Peyster, Miss Ives, Miss Ruth Hoe, Miss Charlotte Barnes, the Misses Barnes, and Miss Fanny Weeks.

Juvenile Girl Thieves Punished.

Three little girls, the oldest but thirteen and the youngest eleven, were committed to the Catholic Protectory in Special Sessions yesterday as incorrigible thieves. They were Isabella Feriola, Maria Santor, and Angelina Moratta of 279, 289, and 278 Mott Street, respectively. Two weeks ago they were caught stealing from the counters of a Sixth Avenue store. They confessed to having stolen from several other stores when arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court. Gerry Society agents investigated their home surroundings, and had decided to ask the Justices to suspend sentence, when they saw the three acting in concert, trying to pick the pocket of a woman visitor to the Gerry Society's rooms. The children said they were taught to steal by Mrs. Carella of 308 Mott Street, and the police are looking for her. She has not lived at the address given in two months. Her daughter, Marie Carella, sent to the Protectory six months ago for stealing, climbed down a rainpipe and escaped.

Mrs. Rose's Complaint Dismissed.

Justice Stover, in Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, dismissed, on technical grounds, the action brought by Mrs. C. H. Rose to compel her brother, William W. Durant, to account for about $1,500,000 which she believed he had received as administrator of the estate of their father, Dr. Thomas C. Durant. According to Mrs. Rose's complaint, when her father died he left between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000 to be divided between her and her brother. Mr. Durant was appointed administrator, and when the estate was finally administered, she says, Mr. Durant's accounts showed only $4,000.

Hood's Pills

Once tried become the favorite cathartic and family medicine. They win favor everywhere, and sales are rapidly increasing. Be sure to get Hood's. 25c. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Every Day

Is a round in your ladder of life! You know how many steps you have climbed—but how many are there left?

Do you know that your life depends on your supply of health, and do you realize that tired feelings and other symptoms of weakness are nature's warnings.

If so, remember that strength is restored by the prompt use of

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

Invaluable as a stimulant and tonic, appetizer and general health-builder. A boon to thousands of weary men and women who lack energy and ambition. The stimulative nourishment contained in the pure malt has a wonderfully beneficial effect in consumption and all other wasting diseases. It quickens the circulation, and acts as a sure cure and preventive for coughs, colds, the grip and pneumonia.

MURDERED FOR HIS MONEY.

A Massachusetts Farmer Killed in His Own House.

MARLBOROUGH, Mass., Dec. 17.—A murder, which evidently had robbery as a motive, was committed in the town of Maynard, about twelve miles from this city, this evening. The victim was John Dean, over seventy years old, who lived alone on his farm during the day time, but whose two daughters kept him company nights. When they returned home to-night from Maynard village, where they are employed in the mill, it was about 8:30 o'clock, and upon entering the house they found their father lying dead upon the kitchen floor. His head had been split open with an axe, which was found by his side covered with blood. Near him, a milk pail, partly filled, was sitting, and it was evident that he had just finished milking and had been brutally murdered by some one who was concealed in the house when he entered.

The fact that Mr. Dean was known to have had a little money on his person, which was missing when his dead body was discovered, furnished good grounds for the belief that robbery was the motive for the act. A neighbor who lives in the house nearest the Dean place states that about 5:45 P. M. he saw a stranger pass his house in the direction of Mr. Dean's. He was short, dark-complexioned, thick-set, had on no coat, and was walking very rapidly.

Dr. Rich of Maynard was summoned as soon as the alarm could be given and the authorities notified, and he stated, as the result of his examination, that the man had apparently been killed in the neighborhood of 6 o'clock, which was just about the time the stranger was seen going in that direction. Further than the information given by the neighbor there is not the slightest clue to the perpetrator of the crime, although the State police have taken charge of the case and are putting forth their best effort to solve it. The murdered man was an uncle of Mr. John Dean, a well-known news dealer of Maynard, who is also prominent in local politics.

MURDERED IN HIS OFFICE.

A Prominent Lawyer of West Virginia Killed.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Dec. 17.—M. K. Duty, one of the most prominent lawyers in this State, was murdered in his office at Pennsborough, by Cad Collins, this afternoon.

About 5 o'clock Benton Thomas, a client of Lawyer Duty's, called to consult him on business. Thomas had been in Duty's office but a short time when Collins, a well-known oil man, entered and began an abusive attack upon Thomas. Duty ordered Collins to leave the office, whereupon the latter rushed at Duty with a long knife and began to cut him. Duty received three slashes across the abdomen, one over the liver, and was so badly cut about the neck and head that he died shortly afterward.

Before Duty fell he struck Collins over the head with a poker, and it is believed he is also badly injured. Officers are looking for Collins, who is said to be a desperate man. Lawyer Duty was the late Democratic candidate for Circuit Judge of Ritchie County Circuit.

FOR FORCING A STRIKE.

Stonecutters' Association Officers Are Accused of Conspiracy.

Philip Wall, Michael Hahn, Robert Blair, and Donald Call of the Executive Committee of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association and William Stalker, President, and Robert J. Auglow, walking delegate of the same organization, were prisoners in the Yorkville Court yesterday, accused of conspiracy in forcing a strike.

William Mahoney, a member of the association, was the complainant against them. He said that on Nov. 21 last a strike was ordered at the stone-cutting yard of Rownsley & Jackson, 320 East Sixty-fourth Street, and he was forced to leave work. Messrs. Rownsley & Jackson corroborated his affidavit.

The men denied that they were guilty of conspiracy. It was intimated that the complaint and arrests were the outcome of a fight in the organization between the Irish members who formerly controlled its councils and the Scotch, who are now in the majority. Thomas J. Farrell of 1,067 Lexington Avenue gave $1,000 bail for each of the accused men. An examination into the merits of the case will be held Tuesday.

The men were arrested late Wednesday night, and Magistrate Wentworth went to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station and accepted bail for their appearance yesterday.

To Advance Swedenborg's Ideas.

The will of Dr. John Ellis, who died Dec. 2, was offered for probate yesterday. The estate is valued at $250,000, of which $40,000 is left to Mrs. Sarah M. Ellis, the testator's widow, and $75,000 is divided among other relatives. To the American Swedenborg Society is bequeathed $20,000 to print, bind, and distribute to all clergymen asking for it the first volume of Swedenborg's "Arcana Celestia" and $10,000 to make translations of Swedenborg's works for distribution among the Swedes of Italy and the United States. To the Swedenborg Society of Philadelphia, to the National Temperance Society, and to the New York Association of the New Church for Missionary Work, $10,000 each is given. After a number of small bequests to the employes of the Ellis Company's Refining Works at Edgewater, N. J., the rest of the estate is divided between the testator's son, W. D. Ellis, and the American Swedenborg Society.

Schoolboy Caused an Arrest.

When Joseph White, fifteen years old, returned from school yesterday, he saw a man trying to force the door of his home, at 246 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, with a chisel. The man walked away when he saw the lad, and after throwing the chisel through a grating in front of a store, boarded a car at Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. Young White jumped on the same car, and told Policeman Elterich, who was also a passenger, of what he had seen. Elterich arrested the man, found the chisel where the boy said it had been thrown, and found that it fitted marks on the half-forced door. In the Harlem Court, where he was held for trial, the man said he is Frank Levine of 27 Catharine Street.

THE MACHINE UNOPPOSED.

None but Its Men Now in the Republican County Committee.

The Republican County Committee for 1896 held its last meeting at headquarters, in West Thirty-eighth Street, last night. Because of the increased vote for McKinley over the Republican vote last year, the membership of the new County Committee will be 218. The present meeting place is too small for that number, and it is the intention to move to new headquarters. The next meeting will be held on the third Thursday in January. A Chairman will then be chosen.

One year ago when the committee organized there were about 60 members out of 154 who were anti-Platt, and supported William Brookfield against Edward Lauterbach for Chairman. The new committee will be, without exception, it is said, solid for Mr. Platt's candidate.

The committee last night passed a resolution of thanks to Mr. Lauterbach for his management of the business of the committee and of the recent campaign.

James W. Perry, who was one of the anti-Platt men a year ago, made a speech on a proposed amendment to the constitution in which he attacked the present election district form of party organization.

"I am opposed to this system," said Mr. Perry. "It enables dishonest men to obtain a power they ought not to have. When it was adopted it was said it would rid us of Cornelius Van Cott. He was not a novice in politics. He is still with us. We were told it would rid us of the bossism of George B. Deane. He is still at the head of his district, and I am glad of it. We thought we were going to get rid of Fred S. Gibbs, but he is still here. I am glad all these men are still leaders. I prefer the old system, which had Assembly district 'bosses,' or leaders. The new system has created the election district boss. There are 1,490 of these, whereas there were but thirty-five Assembly district bosses."

Vigorous applause greeted this speech, which was regarded as especialy significant coming from one of the original anti-organization men.

WORKING FOR MR. CHOATE.

His Friends Will Try to Secure Aid in Buffalo.

The members of the Union League Club, who are active supporters of Joseph H. Choate for the Senate propose to give some attention to Buffalo, as a field in which they may gain votes for their candidate. Efforts will be made to organize a Choate club there and hold a mass meeting in the interest of Mr. Choate.

The fact that Buffalo is one of the centres of the anti-Platt sentiment of the State encourages the Choate men to work there. "Further," they say, "there is no city in the State where legislators pay so much attention to the expressions of their constituents as they do in Buffalo." In evidence of this they cite the fact that some of the Buffalo legislators, notably Senator George A. Davis, last year refused to obey the dictates of the "regular" caucus on the Raines bill and voted against it.

Some of Mr. Choate's supporters believe they can secure from five to eight votes in Kings County. They count on Senators Brush and Wray. Senator Wray, however, when asked by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES if he would support Mr. Choate or Mr. Platt, said: "I have not committed myself to anybody, and I do not propose to do so until I find out who is in the field, and what their claims are for support."

Jacob Worth, who is Mr. Platt's lieutenant for Kings County, is confident he will be able to control a majority of the legislators from Kings County for Mr. Platt. "There will be at least ten, and I think twelve, of the fourteen Republican Assemblymen from Kings who will surely support Mr. Platt," he said. "It is nonsense for the anti-organization men to say that half the delegation will be with them."

Senator Julius L. Wieman of Kings is rated an organization man on all questions. Last year his constituents threatened to make it so hot for him if he obeyed the caucus orders and voted for the Raines bill that he obeyed their voice. He was absent from the Senate Chamber when the Raines bill passed.

The Union League Committee of Fifty, authorized by Mr. Guthrie's resolution to advance the candidacy of Mr. Choate, will probably be announced to-day.

ALDERMAN BROWN DEPOSED.

His District Formally Repudiate Him from the Tammany Leadership.

A meeting of the members of the Democratic General Committee of the Second Assembly District was held last night at the rooms of the P. J. Divver Association, 59 Madison Street. D. J. Riordan presided, and 205 of the 308 district members were present.

P. J. Burke offered a resolution repudiating the leadership of Alderman Nicholas T. Brown, and condemning him for his lack of interest in the welfare of the district. B. F. Spellman said Alderman Brown had spurned the members of the committee and given all the patronage to a select few. He declared that the district would be in the hands of the Republicans soon if Divver was not again put in control.

Ex-Justice Divver said he could not speak against Brown because he had helped to elect him an Alderman in the face of many protests. "I told him," said the speaker, "not to be ungrateful, and to treat everybody alike."

The resolution was passed unanimously.

BARGAIN COUNTER ETHICS.

Subject Discussed at the Twilight Club's Meeting.

"The Ethics of the Bargain Counter" was the subject discussed last night at the meeting of the Twilight Club at the St. Denis Hotel. There was a large attendance.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan of the Governing Board of the Consumers' League recommended that shoppers who patronize the bargain counters decline to purchase goods not marked with the label of the Union Labor League, which certifies that the goods were not made in sweat shops.

Miss Leonora O'Reilley, who was introduced as a working woman, and a member of the Union Labor League, described sweat-shop labor as it had come under her observation.

Several members of the Twilight Club joined in the discussion which followed, among them being Col. J. B. Wilkinson, Horace E. Deming, and George L. Record. The speakers of the club were inclined to dispute the proposition that the bargain counter is an evil.

The Widow of Eugene Field.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Ben T. Cable called on Secretary Francis to-day to urge the appointment of the widow of Eugene Field to a clerkship in the United States Pension Agency at Chicago.

CHRISTMAS SILVERWARE

IN

Gold and Silver Plate,

Sterling Silver, and

Cut Glass.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.

Madison Sq. 208 Fifth Ave.

Open Evenings Until Christmas.

Beginning Dec. 19, open evenings until Christmas.

Silverware.

Toilet goods, desk furnishings, many small novelties, table wares of all kinds.

Gold Jewelry.

A large, varied stock not confined to expensive goods.

Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Diamonds—the choicest stones, artistically set.

THEODORE B. STARR,
206 Fifth Avenue,
Madison Square.

FRANCIS TO BE CONFIRMED.

It Is Thought Vest Will Not Be Able to Prevent It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—A Democratic Senator, who was asked this afternoon what was likely to be done with the nominations sent to the Senate by the President since the election, answered very promptly that he believed thy would be all confirmed, including Secretary of the Interior Francis, whose case is before the committee, to which it was referred at the request of Senator Vest, and is the only important one about which there seems to be any prospect of delay.

Mr. Vest has so far invoked "Senatorial comity" only in this case and Missouri people at once say that the resistance of Mr. Vest is part of the approaching Senatorial fight in the State.

Some of the nominations have been disposed of in committee, and a Senator says that there was very little inquiry to learn whether the candidate was a gold or silver man. Nearly everything has gone through, and of those held up it is asserted that very few will fail because of the indiscriminate hostility of the silver Democrats to the gold money leaders. Very few nominations will be left over for the McKinley Administration.

LYMAN EXPOSES A HOAX.

Bogus "Abstract" of the Excise Commissioner's Annual Report.

ALBANY, Dec. 17.—State Excise Commissioner Lyman was indignant to-day because several newspapers in the State had this morning printed what purported to be an abstract of his forthcoming annual report. He said:

"The article sent from Albany yesterday and printed in several morning papers which purports to be an abstract or an extract from my forthcoming annual report to the Governor is a 'fake,' and is not any portion of my report. Many of the figures are wrong and others a rehash of statistics which were printed in papers weeks ago.

"I am now engaged in writing my first annual report on the workings and results of the operation of the Raines liquor tax law. This morning's published article endeavors to deal with the statistical part of my report. I have not yet written a word of that portion of my report, as the department experts are now at work upon the fiscal section of it.

"The writer of this morning's published 'fake' says my report is for the fiscal year ending Sept. '31.' He evidently forgets that there are only '30' days in the month of September."

PITTSBURG'S CASINO BURNED.

Destroyed with the Park Bridge Across Four Mile Run.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 17.—The beautiful and costly Casino Building, together with the bridge which spanned Four Mile Run, at the main entrance to Schenley Park, Oakland, was destroyed by fire at 1:45 o'clock this morning. The Casino Building and contents represented an investment of about $540,000. The insurance does not exceed $50,000. The Park Bridge was a temporary structure, which cost about $60,000. The flames originated in the Casino from the bursting of a large ammonia cylinder in the ice machine under the skating rink.

The Casino was conceded to be the finest of its kind in the world. In the Winter season it was used for skating, with an ice surface 70 by 225 feet. In the Summer the Casino was used as a theatre, with a seating capacity of 3,500.

A modern and finely appointed roof garden had just been completed at a cost of $45,000. The Yale hockey team was to have played against the local champions Friday, Saturday, and Monday nights.

A SNOW SHOVELER IN COURT.

He Severely Pummeled ex-Congressman Thomas Dunn English.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 17.—Ex-Congressman Thomas Dunn English was complainant to-day in the Second Criminal Court against Charles Kelly, whom he accused of striking him in the face, knocking him down, and pummeling him severely in his own home, at 57 State Street.

According to Dr. English's story, Kelly had been engaged by Miss English to shovel the snow from the walk in front of the English residence. He quit the work before he had done half of what he contracted to do, but demanded full pay. When it was refused he became abusive, and the aged ex-Congressman ordered him away. Instead of going Kelly turned on the doctor and knocked him down. The doctor seized a cane when he had regained his feet and struck Kelly across the shoulders. Kelly then pummeled him severely and fled. Neighbors pursued him and caused his arrest. Judge Mott held him in $400 bail for the upper court.

Prof. Pease's Course of Study.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 17.—Prof. Ernest Pease of the Stanford University passed through the city this evening on his way to New York, where he is to take passage for Europe, visiting Oxford and Cambridge Universities. From England he will go to Paris, and make a brief visit there, thence on to Italy, where he will spend several months in the study of Roman archaeology and antiquities. On his return he will visit the colleges of Germany, and then, arriving in California late next Summer, he will resume his duties at Stanford in September. Mr. Pease is a graduate of the University of Colorado.

Civil and Criminal Libel Suits.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 17.—The Fidelity Title and Deposit Company to-day received a summons in a suit for $100,000 damages, brought against it by James E. Crossley, formerly of Barre, Mass., but now of East Orange. The suit is the outcome of a statement made in court a few days ago by Thomas N. McCarter, Jr., counsel for the company, reflecting on Mr. Crossley's financial standing. The statement was based on an affidavit made by one William A. Jansen. Mr. Crossley has also begun an action for criminal libel against Jansen.

An old train on new schedule. The 11 A. M. train for Boston now makes the run in 5 hours and 40 minutes. The 12 o'clock noon train has been discontinued.—Adv.

UNDER MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Edward M. Grout Thinks the Time Is Now Opportune.

Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn addressed the Executive Committee of the Young Democracy at their headquarters, 144 West Forty-second Street, last evening upon "Municipal Ownership of Public Franchises" as the real remedy for existing evils. He believed that the time was ripe for such a measure, because the people were now convinced that a municipal corporation was a business rather than a political organization.

"Civil service reform," he said, "must go hand in hand with municipal ownership, and the law ought also to provide that no removals from office should be made except for cause. All of these franchises are natural monopolies, and the people ought to control them for their own welfare."

A committee was appointed to memorialize the Legislature to fix the maximum price of gas at 75 cents per thousand feet. A resolution was adopted requesting the Democratic members of the Legislature not to cast their votes for David B. Hill for United States Senator, but to select some candidate who remained faithful to the party and to the Chicago platform during the last campaign.

NOT BINDING IN LAW.

Justice Dickey Defines the Standing of an Ecclesiastical Court.

Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday gave judgment on a demurrer interposed by the Rev. John F. Baxter, who sued Bishop Charles McDonnell of the Long Island Diocese to recover $6,665 back salary, alleged to be due. When the claim was taken to the Metropolitan Court of the Archdiocese of New York for adjudication, Mgr. Farley, as the head of the ecclesiastical court, decided against Father Baxter.

Justice Dickey's opinion was rendered on the plaintiff's plea that the ruling of the ecclesiastical court has no weight in a civil court. He sustained the demurrer, and said that the action was a contract between one person and another, and simply a money demand for salary. In purely ecclesiastical matters the courts would not interfere, but in law there was no court known as the Metropolitan Court of the Archdiocese of New York, whose decree on money matters was binding on the Supreme Court of the State. The case will now go to trial before a jury on the original issues.

HOLIDAY SILVER.

Silver, in the many beautiful forms in which we present it, furnishes a most appropriate remembrance for the HOLIDAYS.

TABLE WARE.

Everything needed for the table.

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Solid Silver Toilet Articles for Ladies and Gentlemen.

ENAMELLED SILVER.

Hunting and Coaching Scenes, Horses, Dogs, Landscapes, copies of noted paintings, painted upon various articles in the highest style of art.

SILVER MOUNTED GLASS.

Claret and Lemonade Pitchers, Beer Mugs, Cigar and Tobacco Jars, Puff Boxes, Ink Stands, Fine Cut Glass, heavily and richly mounted with Sterling Silver.

REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS,

41 Union Square,

13 Maiden Lane, New York.

Hoboken's Water Supply.

The Board of Water Commissioners of Hoboken received a proposition last night from President Robert W. De Forest of the Hackensack Water Company for a renewal of the present water contract, which expires next year. If the city will renew the contract for twenty-five years under the present terms, the company will allow an annual rebate of $10,000.

Police Sergeant Found Asleep.

It has been discovered that Superintendent McKelvey of the Brooklyn police force and the Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors went out in disguise at midnight Tuesday and investigated the actions of the police. They found a Sergeant asleep and a few policemen remiss, but they were gratified by the general conduct of the force.

ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT

THE CHINA CLOSET,

142 WEST 42D ST., N. Y.
OPEN EVENINGS.

Yacht Peerless Libeled.

The yacht Peerless, owned by J. Edward Ackley of this city was libeled yesterday in the United States Marshal's office in Brooklyn by Thomas Manning, who brought suit for an alleged debt of $1,166.38 for wharfage. Mr. Ackley is a member of the New York Yacht Club, and with the Peerless has won many famous races. Manning claims that he has had charge of the schooner for the past two years, and that he is unable to collect his dues except by libeling.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT

THE CHARLES E. HIRES COMPANY of Philadelphia,

MANUFACTURERS OF

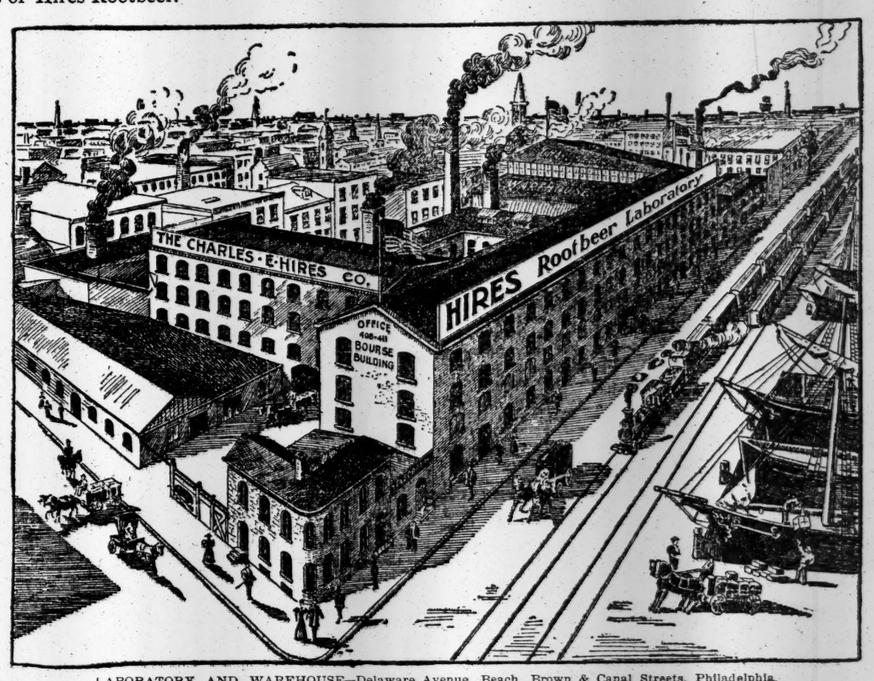
HIRES Rootbeer

INCREASES ITS CAPITAL. SOME OF ITS STOCK OFFERED AT PAR.

It has been decided to increase the capital stock of The Charles E. Hires Company of Philadelphia. This is done in order to add to its facilities for the manufacture of its product,—Hires Rootbeer. The business was established in 1870, and incorporated in 1890 under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania. Its present capital is $300,000. It is proposed to increase the amount to $500,000, and there is now, therefore, offered to the general public 4,000 shares at par value of $50.00 each; full paid and non assessable.

The Company has discharged all of its obligations, and has no liabilities. Under safe, conservative, and experienced management, the business has grown continually since its establishment, until to-day Hires Rootbeer has a market in almost every country on the globe.

The sale of Hires Rootbeer the first year it was introduced was only a few hundred packages. The second year it was 3,000, and so on upward until in the tenth year the output was nearly 400,000 packages. The last eight years have, however, witnessed still greater and more rapid growth, the figures going upward sometimes in jumps of 50%, until the sale last year was over 3,500,000 packages, the equivalent of 17,000,000 gallons of Hires Rootbeer.



LABORATORY AND WAREHOUSE—Delaware Avenue, Beach, Brown & Canal Streets, Philadelphia.

The Company is most completely equipped for the expeditious and economical transaction of its business. In the height of the season from 300 to 400 hands are employed in the works, and seventy-five in the office and on the road. The manufacturing plant is admirably located for shipping, having private trackage for four cars. This establishment covers nearly three acres of floor space, supplied with steam power, and fitted with every appliance for the best as well as the most rapid work. There is connected with it a thoroughly equipped printing and advertising department, which gives employment to twenty-five to thirty hands.

The Company possesses the most complete plant in the world for bottling carbonated beverages. This enables it to turn out each day of ten hours 3,500 dozen bottles of Hires Rootbeer Carbonated. This represents over 20 carloads per week. In the busy season this amount can be doubled by night work, as has often been done. With its Patent Automatic Bottling Machinery, it will be able to place Hires Rootbeer Carbonated on the market at a price which will, it is confidently expected, more than double its sale in the coming season. This because of the stronger competition with bottled lager which these lower prices will create.

Hires Rootbeer can fairly claim to be an established commercial success. It is the most popular and most widely advertised article of its kind in the world. The Company has spent in advertising over $2,000,000. The world-wide reputation which this outlay has secured, together with the improved business conditions now universally indicated, leads it to expect for its product even greater demand and popularity.

The stock offered is well worth the attention of persons seeking safe and profitable investment. Since its incorporation it has paid annual dividends averaging over 9 per cent., and the officers feel confident that the stock will pay from 15 to 20 per cent. within the next three years. From the most cautious and conservative point of view nothing but a steady advance in its value can be reasonably expected. Dividends will be paid quarterly.

The Company offers $100,000 of this stock to the people of this city and vicinity. Subscriptions by mail will receive prompt acknowledgment and careful attention. The books will be opened at the Company's office on the morning of the 21st of December, 1896, and closed at noon, December 24th. Allotments will be made as promptly thereafter as possible. Ten dollars ($10) per share is payable with the subscription—the balance payable on the allotment and issue of certificates. The right is reserved to reject applications, to close the subscription earlier than the said date, and to allot smaller amounts than those applied for. Further information if desired may be had on application to

THE CHARLES E. HIRES COMPANY, The Bourse, Philadelphia.

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Pre-eminently the best Pianos made; exported to and sold in all art centres of the globe, and endorsed and preferred for private and public use by the greatest artists and scientists. Illustrated Catalogues mailed free upon application.

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PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—When the House adjourned Wednesday afternoon, it was divided upon the amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, recommended by the Committee of the Whole, to except the hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., from the appropriation for the maintenance of hospitals. After the reading of The Journal the Speaker put the question, and the yeas and nays were ordered. The amendment was agreed to, 151 to 80, and then the bill passed.

Mr. Curtis, (Rep., N. Y.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the Military Academy Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1898. Calendar.

Aiding the Inauguration.

By virtue of the order of the House made on Monday, the Committee on Affairs of the District of Columbia had the right of way for business. Mr. Babcock, (Rep., Wis.,) Chairman, called up the following:

Joint resolutions authorizing the laying of additional railroad tracks, and the use of streets and parks for the erection of stands in connection with the inaugural ceremonies March 4 next. Passed.

House bill authorizing the loan to the citizens' committee in charge of the inaugural celebration, under bond of $50,000, of such Government flags, ensigns, and signal numbers as can be spared, for decorative purposes. Passed.

Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Bill.

The House passed half a dozen measures of local interest only, and then the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Bingham (Rep., Penn.,) stated that the bill followed, so far as posible, the language of the law for the present year. Wherever change or promotion was provided for, the committee had been as economical as possible. The only new legislation proposed related to the transfer of the Congressional Library to the new building and the necessary consequent increase of the force, and empowering the accounting officers of the Treasury to examine and inspect the books and papers of the District of Columbia.

The estimates of the departments for the purposes of the bill aggregated $22,767,150; the committee recommended an appropriation of $21,669,389, against $21,705,769 for the current year. The number of salaries provided for in the bill is 10,065, being 140 less than the number estimated for, and 139 more than the number contained in the present law. This increase was made necessary by the occupancy of the new Library Building.

Under the five-minute rule, thirty-one pages of the bill were read and passed without amendment, and at 5 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Bingham, the committee rose. Some routine business was disposed of, and at 5:10 o'clock the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—A motion by Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) that when the Senate adjourn to-day it adjourn until Monday, met with some remonstrance on both sides of the Chamber, but was agreed to without division.

The House amendments to the Senate bill as to the lands of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company were laid before the Senate, and were, on motion of Mr. Hill, (Dem., N. Y.,) non-concurred in, and a conference asked, Senators Hill, Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) and Clark, (Rep., Wyo.,) being appointed conferrees on the part of the Senate.

Chandler and Allen Collide.

In presenting a lot of petitions from Alabama declaring that there was no lawful State Government in that State, Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) collided with Mr. Allen in reference to the failure of Mr. Allen's resolution of inquiry on that subject last session, Mr. Chandler asserting that the resolution had failed because of some intemperate remarks of Mr. Allen's questioning the motives of Republican Senators, and Mr. Allen denying that, but asserting that he had had a grave suspicion that the resolution never would be acted on in good faith on the Republican side of the chamber.

The House bill as to the public building in Newport, Ky., (reducing the requirement of an open space from fifty to forty feet,) was, on motion of Mr. Blackburn, (Dem., Ky.,) taken up and passed.

A bill to authorize the construction of a railroad bridge across the Saline River, between Louisiana and Texas, was reported and passed.

Immigration Bill.

After the passage of two Senate bills on the calendar (as to accounts of army officers who were graduates of West Point Military Academy, and for the relief of Major William M. Maynedier,) the House bill to amend the immigration laws was taken up.

The Senate amendment was modified so as to make the exclusion paragraph read:

"All persons over sixteen years of age who cannot read and write the language of their native country, or some other language; but an admissible immigrant over such age of sixteen may bring in with him, or send for his wife or parent or grandparent, or minor child or grandchild, notwithstanding their inability to read and write."

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) moved to amend the bill so that it shall not apply to immigrants from Cuba. The demands of humanity, he said, were obvious in relation to Cuba. The United States could not afford to send back a Cuban to the merciless grasp of the men from whom he had escaped. The exception, he argued, could be made without interfering with the general clause in treaties as to "the most favored nations."

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) suggested that the better way would be a provision authorizing the Secretary of State to provide for the admission of immigrants fleeing from war or political oppression, or in consequence of political disorder.

After a long discussion Mr. Morgan's amendment, modified so that "the act shall not apply to persons arriving in the United States from any port or place in the Island of Cuba during the continuance of the present disorders; provided that such persons have heretofore been inhabitants of that island," was agreed to; yeas 47, nays 6, the negative votes being given by Senators Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Hill, (Dem., N. Y.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) Palmer, (Dem., Ill.,) Pettigrew, (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) and Waltham, (Dem., Miss.)

Elkins's Plan Defeated.

Mr. Elkins, (Rep., West Va.,) offered an amendment for the collection of a head tax of $10 on all immigrants coming to the United States in vessels not of the United States.

Mr. Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) opposed the amendment, saying that he would rather vote to prevent immigration altogether than vote for an amendment that would be a tax on common humanity and that would make the United States the most mercenary and abject of all the nations of the earth.

Mr. Elkins spoke in support of his amendment, urging that the American steamship lines could bring in all the immigrants, and that, besides, it was desirable to restrict immigration.

Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) opposed the amendment, saying that he was willing to aid the American steamship line by appropriations from the Treasury, but he was not willing to have a head tax imposed on immigrants.

Mr. Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) favored the amendment, the effect of which, he said, would be to make a gift of $10 to the immigrant who came to the United States in a ship flying "Old Glory," and also to give the immigrant his first lesson in American citizenship.

Mr. Hill, (Dem., N. Y.,) declared that in his opinion the amendment was entirely in the wrong direction. It had been defended on the high and lofty ground of protection. It was the principle of protection run mad, of paternalism run mad. It would be better to provide that there should be no immigration at all.

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) also opposed the amendment. The effect of it would be, he said, to cause immigrants from Europe to land at a Canadian port and to cross the St. Lawrence into the United States, and to cause immigrants from China and Japan to take steamships to Vancouver, inasmuch as the amendment would not apply to immigrants coming by land.

After further discussion, Mr. Elkins's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) offered an amendment prohibiting the naturalization of any alien "who cannot read correctly the Ten Commandments and the Constitution of the United States printed in some language," and made an argument in support of it.

Mr. Lodge opposed the amendment as opening up new and important questions, and he moved to lay it on the table. The motion was agreed to—yeas, 45; nays, 16.

Passage of the Bill.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 52; nays, 10. The following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Baker, (Rep., Kan.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Brown, (Rep., Utah,) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Call, (Dem., Fla.,) Cameron, (Rep., Penn.,) Cannon, (Rep., Utah,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Chilton, (Dem., Texas.,) Clark, (Rep., Wyoming,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Dubois, (Rep., Idaho,) Elkins, (Rep., West Va.,) Faulkner, (Dem., West Va.,) Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Harris, (Dem., Tenn.,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Hill, (Dem., N. Y.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Kyle, (Pop., S. D.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) McBride, (Rep., Oregon,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) Mantle, (Rep., Mon.,) Mitchell, (Rep., Oregon,) Martin, (Dem., Va.,) Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Peffer, (Pop., Kan.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,) Pugh, (Dem., Ala.,) Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,) Sherman, (Rep., Ohio,) Smith, (Dem., N. J.,) Stewart, (Rep., Nev.,) Teller, (Rep., Col.,) Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) Walthall, (Dem., Miss.,) Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.,) Wilson, (Rep., Washington)—52.

Nays—Messrs. Blackburn, (Dem., Ky.,) Blanchard, (Dem., La.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Murphy, (Dem., N. Y.,) Palmer, (Dem., Ill.,) Vilas, (Dem., Wis.)—10.

Provisions of the Bill.

The bill, which is a substitute for the House bill passed on the 20th of May last, is as follows:

That Section 1 of the act of March 3, 1891, in amendment of the Immigration and Contract Labor acts, be and hereby is amended by adding to the classes of aliens thereby excluded from admission to the United States the following: All persons over sixteen years of age who cannot read and write the language of their native country or some other language; but an admissible immigrant over such age of sixteen may bring in with him, or send for, his wife or parent or grandparent or minor child or grandchild, notwithstanding the inability to read and write.

For the purpose of testing the ability of the immigrant to read and write, as required by the foregoing section, the inspection officers shall be furnished with copies of the Constitution of the United States, printed on numbered uniform pasteboard slips, each containing five lines of said Constitution printed in the various languages of the immigrants in double small pica type. These slips shall be kept in boxes made for that purpose, and so constructed as to conceal the slips from view, each box to contain slips of but one language, and the immigrant may designate the language in which he prefers the test shall be made. Each immigrant shall be required to draw one of said slips from the box and read, and afterward write out, in full view of the immigration officers, the five lines printed thereon. Each slip shall be returned to the box immediately after the test is finished, and the contents of the box shall be shaken up by an inspection officer before another drawing is made. No immigrant failing to read and write out the slip thus drawn by him shall be admitted, but he shall be returned to the country from which he came at the expense of the steamship or railroad company which brought him, as now provided by law. The inspection officers shall keep in each box at all times a full number of said printed pasteboard slips, and in the case of each excluded immigrant shall keep a certified memorandum of the number of the slip which the said immigrant failed to read or copy out in writing.

The act shall not apply to persons arriving in the United States from any port or place in the Island of Cuba during the continuance of the present disorders; provided that such persons have heretofore been inhabitants of that island.

That this act shall take effect three months after its passage.

A committee of conference was ordered, Senators Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) and Faulkner, (Dem., W. Va.,) being appointed conferrees on the part of the Senate.

And then, after a short executive session, the Senate, at 4:30 P. M., adjourned till Monday next.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Macgrane Coxe of New York, to be Minister to Guatemala and Honduras.

Charles A. Prouty of Vermont, to be Inter-State Commerce Commissioner.

United States Consuls—Isaac M. Elliott of New York, at La Guayra, Venezuela; Joseph L. Hance of New York, at Cardenas, Cuba.

C. Max Manning of Georgia, Secretary of Legation at Monrovia, Liberia.

John Ridgely Carter of Maryland, Second Secretary of Embassy at London, England.

William H. Cooper, Collector of Customs for Delaware.

Michael I. Fagen, Assistant Collector of Customs at Jersey City, N. J.

James L. Cowan, Indian Agent at Warm Springs Agency, Oregon.

Proposed Indian Commission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day ordered favorably reported the bill to abolish the offices of Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and to create in lieu thereof a Board of Indian Commissioners. The board is to consist of two civilians of different political parties and an officer of the army not below the grade of Major, to receive $5,000 per annum each, and to hold office for four years.

Congressional Notes.

Mr. Bull, (Rep., R. I.,) introduced in the House yesterday a bill appropriating $50,000 for the erection of a statue of James G. Blaine, in the City of Washington.

The Senate Committee on Education and Labor yesterday reported favorably a bill appropriating $100,000 for the establishment in the City of Washington of a National Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People.

Senator Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) yesterday introduced a bill appropriating $75,000 for a public building at Plymouth, Mass.

The Senate Committee on Commerce yesterday heard a large delegation representing the shipping interests of New Orleans, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Des Moines, and Sioux City, in favor of the bill providing for the closing of the Pass à l'Outre Crevase, near the mouth of the Mississippi.

The absence of President Cleveland from Washington destroys the chances of the employes of Congress getting advance pay under the joint resolution sent to the White House yesterday. By that resolution the disbursing officers, in accordance with the usual custom, were authorized to pay the employes for December on the 18th inst., but until the President returns to sign the joint resolution the proposed legislation cannot be made effective.

Mr. Burton (Rep., Ohio) offered in the House yesterday a resolution directing the President to enter into negotiations with Great Britain to secure, if possible, the abrogation of the section of the treaty of 1817, which prohibits the building of war vessels at shipyards located on the Great Lakes.

False Witnesses.

There are knaves now and then met with who represent certain local bitters and poisonous stimuli as identical with or possessing properties akin to those of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. These scamps only succeed in foisting their trashy compounds upon people unacquainted with the genuine article, which is as much their opposite as day is to night. Ask and take no substitute for the grand remedy for malaria, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, and kidney trouble.

Caution!

"THE BENEDICT"

(Trade Mark.)

Perfect Collar Button.

The demand for this useful article has become so universal that poor counterfeits have been put upon the market.

Every genuine Benedict Collar Button has the name "Benedict" and date of patent stamped upon it,—"take no other."

WATCHES and DIAMONDS

(Our Specialties.)

Fine Gold Jewelry and Sterling Silverware.

BENEDICT BROTHERS, JEWELERS, Broadway and Cortlandt St.

MAJOR M'KINLEY IN CHICAGO.

He and His Wife Spend a Quiet Day of Rest.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Major McKinley arrived at the Union Station at 8 o'clock this morning in the private car of J. S. Brooks, General Counsel of the Pennsylvania Road, which was attached to the New York express. The trip from Canton was without incident.

Major McKinley slept well and was in excellent spirits. He is looking forward with pleasure to the period of recreation which awaits him. Lafayette McWilliams was the first person to greet Major McKinley upon his arrival. He invited the whole party to take breakfast at the Union League Club, but arrangements had already been made to serve the meal on the car, which was placed on a siding a short distance from the station. It was 9 o'clock when Major McKinley left the car and walked through the station to the street, where Capt. McWilliams's carriage was waiting. As the President-elect emerged from the station he was heartily cheered by a large crowd which had assembled, and it was with difficulty that he made his way to the carriage.

Capt. H. O. Heistand, who is Major McKinley's confidential secretary, drove with him to the residence of Capt. McWilliams. Major McKinley said this morning that he expected to spend the day quietly with his wife and did not expect to receive any callers of note. His first utterance when Capt. McWilliams boarded the car this morning was an inquiry about the health of his wife, and he expressed great satisfaction when he was assured that her health had improved daily since she came to Chicago.

Abner McKinley, who came from the East on the train by which the President-elect left Canton, traveled on to Chicago, but will leave for New York this evening. He is the guest to-day of Charles G. Dawes.

This is Major McKinley's first visit to Chicago since he made his memorable speech before the Marquette Club in February last.

Major and Mrs. McKinley went out for a drive a short time after his arrival, and for the rest of the day remained at the home of Capt. and Mrs. McWilliams, where a number of intimate friends called. The President-elect says his wife is better than she has been at any time since her recent attack of the grip. Major and Mrs. McKinley spent a quiet evening, and have no plans for to-morrow beyond a trip to Evanston, to spend the night with Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Dawes. Judge and Mrs. H. R. Day of Canton will also be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dawes.

Major McKinley's most notable caller this afternoon was Joseph Medill, editor of The Chicago Tribune. Mr. Medill discussed tariff legislation, and said he was opposed to an extreme measure. Major McKinley wants a moderate bill, which will be so fair and satisfactory that it will stand for a dozen years or more.

The distinguished visitor informed a representative of the Chicago Press Club that if he was in the city Saturday night he would attend the Carlisle Indian-Wisconsin University football game.

FIFTY THOUSAND ORPHANS.

Made So by the Turkish Massacres of Armenians.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Fifty thousand Armenian children made orphans by the Turkish massacres is the official estimate received at the State Department from United States Consul Bergholtz, at Erzeroum. A report received to-day from the Consul, dated Nov. 21, shows that the missions are considering means of relief, and that the British Government contemplates sending widows and their children to Cyprus. The report is as follows:

"The number of Armenian children under twelve years of age made orphans by the massacres of 1895 is estimated by the missionaries at 50,000.

"The question of what shall be done with these orphans is receiving the attention of the Christian world. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is giving the matter serious thought. As far as I am aware the board has formulated no general plan of relief, although the question of creating orphanages, clothing factories, and industrial institutions is under consideration. German charitable or religious societies are preparing to establish industrial orphan asylums at Oorpha, Cesarea, and elsewhere, and the Kaiserswerth Deaconesses of Germany have made provision for receiving Armenian orphans at Smyrna, and thirty have been sent there from here. The British Government, or its Ambassador at Constantinople, has initiated a movement leading toward settling a number of widows and their children on the Island of Cyprus, more particularly at present those within the province of Erzeroum, who number in the cities of Erzeroum, Ersingan, and Baibourt 2,049 who are without means and are recipients of relief. In Erzeroum there are 180 widows, with 700 children; in Ersingan, 100 widows, with 450 children, and at Baibourt, 119 widows and 500 children.

"The widows at Baibourt are in particularly distressing circumstances, not a male major remaining. No active steps have as yet been taken to carry out this philanthropic movement, I understand, beyond requesting the relief committee of the province to ascertain if the widows are willing to leave. I think the offer will be gladly accepted."

Mrs. Henry D. White Gets a Divorce.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 17.—Chancellor McGill has filed a decree of divorce in favor of Mrs. White against her husband, Dr. Henry D. White of Brooklyn, Dr. White first sought divorce from his wife, who was the adopted daughter of George W. Lockwood, a wealthy resident of Brooklyn. Dr. White alleged his wife's foster father was too fond of her. When Mrs. White was served with the notice of action she replied and filed a counter suit. The cases were joined and tried together. Dr. White's name was connected with that of a trained nurse in one of the Brooklyn hospitals. Nothing was proved against Mrs. White.

Negro Narrowly Escapes Lynching.

PERKINS, Oklahoma, Dec. 17.—A negro named Clemens narrowly escaped lynching last night. A mob dragged him to the woods, and was about to put an end to his life, when the Sheriff came to his rescue, took him from the mob, and put him in jail. The mob believed Clemens had killed an unknown man and a girl, whose bodies were found in the highway, but there is no direct evidence of his guilt.

MANY TRAFFIC PROBLEMS

TEST CASES BEFORE THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Defects of the Law Pointed Out and Decisions Discussed—The New York Import Rate Case—Long and Short Haul.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The tenth annual report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, made public to-day, speaks of three decisions rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States during the year of special importance to the commission. In one case, at least, the law, says the report, has been upheld and fortified in a most important particular, but the outcome of the others has either emphasized the defects of the statute or left its further interpretation so doubtful and uncertain as to increase the difficulties of efficient administration.

The most far-reaching of these decisions was announced in March last in the case of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company vs. Inter-State Commerce Commission, originally decided by the Commission in January, 1891, and commonly known as the "import rate case."

This proceeding was brought by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and others. The case practically raised the general question whether in the carriage of goods from American seaports carriers subject to the act could lawfully charge less for the transportation of imports than of domestic traffic of like kind to the same destination.

The commission held that any difference in charge for like service as between foreign and domestic traffic was unlawful. The Supreme Court, by a divided opinion, reversed this opinion, and the commission remarks that the construction of the act thus adopted opens the door to manifold abuses from which there is little protection, and for which there is little redress under the law as now in force. It urges the necessity of amendatory legislation.

Long and Short Haul Case.

The next case referred to is the "Social Circle case," which arose on complaint of a firm of buggy manufacturers in Cincinnati against the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific, Western and Atlantic, and Georgia Railroad Companies, alleging a violation of the long and short haul clause by a charge of $1.37 per 100 pounds on buggies to Social Circle, Ga., fifty-two miles east of Atlanta, while their rate for the longer distance through Social Circle to Augusta, Ga., was only $1.07. The competition alleged to justify the lower rate for the longer haul included rail lines from Cincinnati, Baltimore, and other points, and water lines along the Atantic coast connecting with rail lines from Charleston and other seaports.

Although the Supreme Court did not, as it was hoped it would, enter upon a full construction of the meaning of the long and short haul provision, it did hold that whether the greater shorter distance charge is justified "is one of fact peculiarly within the province of the commission."

In this case, as in the import-rate case, the fullest power to enforce the provisions of the act is conceded to the commission.

The third important case cited is "the Brown case," which involved the right of the commission to compel witnesses to testify. A full statement of this important decision is set forth in the report, and the commission says: "This decision seems to have effectually removed the embarrassments hitherto encountered in obtaining the testimony of unwilling witnesses in penal cases, and under it and the ruling of the Supreme Court in 1894, in the Brimson case, little difficulty is now experienced in securing the attendance and testimony of such witnesses in proceedings before the commission."

"Prior to this decision it was impracticable in most cases to secure conviction, but now, when any party to a criminal transaction can be forced to give evidence against his fellow-wrongdoers, and is under inducement to do so because of resulting immunity to himself, there seems to be no special difficulty in convicting transgressors under this statute, and the proposition to abolish punishment by imprisonment, as now provided for in the law, is opposed by the commission.

Successful Investigations.

"The practice of the commission to investigate grievances stated in letters from shippers or consignees continues to operate successfully. An investigation of irregular practices and rate-making methods of carriers of grain from points on the Missouri River to Eastern destinations held during the year developed a system of arriving at charges less than those specified in published tariffs known as the 'Expense bill' system, or 'Carrying at the balance of the through rate,' and othewise called, 'Protecting the through rate.' Under this practice grain brought from producing points to the Missouri River upon which local rates have been paid was afterward reshipped to Mississippi River points, Chicago, and other points at the difference between the through rate from the original point of shipment, and the local rate to the Missouri River. This difference or balance was always less than the established rate for like service from Kansas City and other Missouri points to the Eastern destination. As the questions involved in the inquiry are now under consideration by the commission, no opinion is expressed at this time on the methods and practices disclosed by the investigation."

The practice of ticket brokerage is referred to, and it is said this illegitimate traffic has become a positive scandal. The commission recommends that it be made a penal offense for any person to engage in the business of selling inter-State passanger tickets unless he is an authorized agent of the carrier, duly constituted such by written appointment. Free passes are also denounced. The report closes by recommending a number of technical amendments to the inter-State commerce law.

Senatorial Club of Five.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—One of the most princely and exclusive clubs ever formed in Washington has just been established by Senator John H. Mitchell of Oregon and four other Senators. They have taken a large brick mansion in the fashionable northwest section and engaged the late John Chamberlin's chef. All the appointments of a first-class club have been provided. The Senators have named it the "Chamberlin Club," but their colleagues call it the "Senatorial High Five."

Counterfeiting in Prison.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 17.—Warden J. W. French of the United States Penitentiary, at Fort Leavenworth, has made the discovery that a gang of five convicts, four of them sent in for counterfeiting, were at work making spurious five-dollar bills. The leader of the gang was J. C. McKibben, the prison photographer. Warden French secured written confessions from all implicated, and the convicts will be tried for counterfeiting.

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CRITICISM OF MACFARLANE.

Senator Chandler Says He Is Not Prosecuting the Pool in Earnest.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—A tilt which occurred to-day between Senator Chandler (Rep., N. H.) and United States District Attorney Macfarlane over the Joint Traffic Association's pooling case proved an interesting theme about the Capitol.

Mr. Chandler intimated in his usual brusque manner that Mr. Macfarlane was not pushing the prosecution with the vigor and earnestness that its importance warranted. Macfarlane warmly resented this attack.

The Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce, charged with the duty, under Senator Chandler's resolution, of investigating the alleged pooling arrangement of the Joint Traffic Association, held its first meeting this morning, and heard District Attorney Macfarlane of the Southern District of New York.

About a year and a half ago the Attorney General directed District Attorney Macfarlane to begin proceedings in his district, and that official was before the committee to personally relate the status of the case.

He said that he brought suit in the Circuit Court of the Southern District of New York to enjoin the traffic association from putting its agreement into effect, and to declare it to be unlawful. The case was argued elaborately, but the bill was dismissed, and the Government had appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals, where it was now pending.

In reply to Senator Chandler's criticisms Mr. Macfarlane insisted that every legal step possible had been taken and the rights of the Government carefully guarded. The testimony developed the fact that when the case came on for trial five out of the eight Judges considered themselves disqualified from sitting, owing to their relationship to some of the thirty-two different roads forming the Joint Traffic Association, some of the Judges owning stock.

Judge McComb objected to sitting on this account, but subsequently purged himself by selling his stock. It was finally agreed, however, that Judge Wheelock of Vermont, who was not disqualified, should hear the case. This was done, and subsequently judgment was taken against the United States.

When asked why he brought the suit in a district where so many Judges were disqualified, Mr. Macfarlane said that fact was not known until after the proceedings were well under way. The Southern District of New York was the proper place, however, Mr. Macfarlane continued, because it was there that the officers of the association were located, and the agreement which constituted the alleged violation of the law had been consummated. The committee adjourned, to meet at the call of the Chairman.

REED SAYS A BILL CAN PASS.

He Thinks It Is Time Congress Did Something for Business Interests.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Speaker Reed is referred to as favoring action on the new tariff bill that the Ways and Means Committee will prepare and report about the middle of January. He was to-day asked if he expected to see such a course pursued, and replied:

"Well, we can pass it. It is about time that the Congress did something to allow business to go on and take care of itself. Why should we not pass it?"

There is no doubt that the Speaker has talked more fully and argumentatively in this direction about the proposed tariff bill, and that he considers it not only wise but desirable that the bill which is to be reported and possibly passed by this House shall go over to the next with the seal of approval from the Fifty-fourth Congress to commend it to the favorable consideration of the next House and Senate.

The Republicans who adopt the view of the Speaker say that if the tariff bill can be passed by this Congress and sent to the Senate, the refusal of the Senate to support the action of the House will be useful as an illustration of the perversity of the silver Republicans. With the votes of the silver Republicans the chances of the bill would be improved, and Democrats who have been insisting that the revenues are insufficient might be induced to aid in its passage. But the Republicans are unwilling to base any hopes of success upon the uncertain action of their political opponents in this Congress or the next.

Yesterday's debate in the Senate was a severe blow to the members of the Home Market Club, who had come here from Boston unwilling to believe that there were the insuperable obstacles to the passage of the Dingley bill that Senators Hoar and Lodge had informed their constituents there were.

Strangely enough, the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia has entertained the idea that it would be possible so to arrange matters that the opposition could be overcome, possibly with the aid of the gold Democrats. Those gentlemen have evidently overlooked the fact that the number of gold Democrats is less than the number of Senators required to make a majority.

The Whole Family Was Killed.

WHITINSVILLE, Mass., Dec. 17.—Three attachments of $10,000 each were placed on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road to-day by Alfred Lamareaux of Fall River, administrator of the estate of Alfred, Edward, and Risilda Lamareaux of Northbridge, for an action of tort, the result of an accident at Northbridge grade crossing in August. Lamareaux and family were struck by a freight train. Lamareaux was instantly killed, and his wife and child died from their injuries.

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HOW ZUKER'S FIRE WAS SET.

Schoenholz Tells of the Preparations Made for It.

The trial of Isaac Zuker, for arson in the first degree, before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, was continued yesterday morning. The twelfth juror was selected soon after the day's session began, and as soon as he had been sworn, Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis opened the case for the People.

Mr. Davis said the prosecution would not assert that Zuker applied the match which started the fire at 264 Division Street on the night of Jan. 4, 1892. He would prove, however, that Zuker owned the building in which the fire occurred, and originated the scheme to burn it. He engaged Morris Schoenholz, now serving a term of imprisonment for starting another fire, to actually make the fire.

Schoenholz, who was brought down from Sing Sing and lodged in the Tombs several days ago, was then put on the witness stand. In answer to Mr. Davis's questions, he said he had known Zuker for seven years. He first met him in the house of Max Blum. Zuker was then in the clothing business, and he was in the express business. When asked if he knew how the fire in Division Street was started, he said:

"Yes. It was prepared by Zuker and set off by me. I first had a talk with Zuker about the fire in August, 1891. He said he would have another job for me after the Jewish holidays. He explained that the Board of Health had condemned his house in Division Street, and said that he had had it insured, and was going to start a store in it and then burn it up. There was some delay about the fire, and Zuker had another fire in a place he owned in Newark.

"Some time in December, Zuker said he wanted to have the Division Street fire on the night of Jan. 1, as he was to have a New Year's reception that night. It was later decided not to start the fire until the 4th of January. Zuker cut a hole through the wall to Blum's house, at 266, and pulled a curtain through the hole and saturated it with benzine. Then he poured benzine over the floors and over a lot of clothing scattered around. He fixed a candle on a box in one of the rooms. Around the candle was a rag saturated with benzine, and a trail of cloth leading to various parts of the room.

"A string was tied to the candle and run out through a hole in the wall to the hallway. At 9 o'clock at night I went into the house, and, after lighting the candle, went into the hallway and pulled the string, tipping the candle over. I walked out of the building, and saw Bernstein, a nephew of Zuker's, standing on the corner. The fire broke out in a few minutes, and I staid about until it was put out. I saw Zuker three days later. He paid me $25 for setting the fire."

The witness said Zuker and Blum both knew there were lots of children in the next house. Zuker wanted the fire set off after midnight, but he would not do it, because he knew many of the people would be asleep and might be burned to death.

When court adjourned, Zuker was taken to the Tombs. Although he has been out on bail, he will be kept in custody until the trial ends.

SHIPS WITH WINTER COATS.

A Number Reach This Port—A Big Iceberg Sighted.

A number of transatlantic steamers arrived in port yesterday after long and rough passages. Ice coated were their sides, and their general appearance for the first time this season betokened a Winter voyage. Strong westerly winds and high head seas were the daily entries on their logs. They were the Lahn, from Bremen; the Circassia, from Glasgow; the Tauric, from Liverpool; the Mohawk, from London; the Friesland, from Antwerp, and the Martello, from Hull.

The Tauric, which is a freighter of the White Star Line, arrived off the bar at midnight Tuesday, but was compelled by the snowstorm to haul off shore. She met strong winds to longitude 16 degrees west when there followed a succession of strong gales, west-southwest to west-northwest, with high and dangerous seas and violent squalls, accompanied by heavy rains and hail, and vivid flashes of lightning, to about longitude 45 degrees. Thence to Nantucket Lightship she had moderate winds and fine weather, when the wind hauled to the northeast and increased to a strong gale, with high seas and squally weather, to Sandy Hook, where she met the snowstorm.

Capt. Nickles of the Friesland reported similar weather. On the night of Dec. 11 the thermometer registered 40°. Next morning at 9 o'clock it had dropped to 38° and at 9:10 A. M. Chief Officer Hogg, who was in charge of the bridge, reported ice. Ice rarely reaches the steamship track so early as this, and the Captain thought there must be a mistake. The glasses, however, revealed an iceberg ten miles distant off the port bow. The Friesland's position was then 46 degrees 50 minutes north latitude, 46 degrees 7 minutes west longitude, about 1,190 miles from Sandy Hook, and south of the Flemish Cap, or 300 miles east of Cape Race. The vessel passed four miles to the north of the iceberg, the mercury responding to the nearer presence of the berg by dropping to 32°, and shortly after to 30° degrees.

The berg was twice the length of the steamship apparently, or between 800 and 900 feet long. At its left extremity was a peak about 200 feet high, and separated from it by a sort of plateau 60 feet high were two other peaks, which were estimated to be 150 feet in height. The passengers clustered on deck to see the monster, which in the sunlight presented a magnificent spectacle. Parts of it were white with snow, and spots shone like burnished silver, while intervening hollows gave the true green shade of the berg.

The berg was between the east and west lanes of Winter travel, and was drifting toward the westerly lane, where it must be a great danger to navigation. The Summer route is 150 miles to the south, and the steamships begin to follow it Jan. 15.

Another berg about 150 feet long and 50 feet high was passed on the afternoon of Dec. 12. It was to the north about four miles, and resembled simply a huge hummock.

When the bergs were seen the atmosphere was clear, but there was a heavy swell and a strong wind from the northwest.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Gedney Building Company of New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—W. A. Gedney, A. W. Gedney, Joseph E. Berry, A. L. Hall, and John F. Meyer of New York.

—Pucci & J. Altieri Contracting Company of Tuckahoe, Westchester County; capital, $5,000. Directors—Antonio G. Pucci,, Jerry Altieri, and Luigi Vernaglia of New York.

—C. Van Nortwick Company of Brooklyn, to carry on a grocery business; capital, $1,500. Directors—Charles Van Nortwick, J. W. Renny, and Grant V. Bugby of Brooklyn.

—Chafee Waterworks Company of Chafee, Erie County; capital, $2,000. Directors—E. Smith, W. L. Perkins, F. E. Eddy, R. L. Willis, Eugene Hadley, Luther Briggs, and Charles Morgester of Chafee.

—The Corell-Werner Company of New York City, to manufacture cigars and cigarettes; capital, $10,000. Directors—John Corell, Valentine A. Hammel, and Jane M. Van Dyke of New York City.

—The Club Stables of New York, to conduct livery, sales, and boarding stables; capital, $25,000. Directors—Eugene Shepard, Anna Corning, Edward Cox, James T. Catchpole, and C. T. Ashley of New York.

—Title Clearing and Realty Company of New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Frank S. Knight, Frederick Mayer, J. W. Downs, John A. Knapp, Charles H. Young, Mark D. Stiles, and Horace M. Wiles of New York.

—Spectator Publishing Company of Edgewater, Richmond County, to publish a newspaper; capital, $2,000. Directors—W. J. Cole, Charles Bemert, Charles Uhlmann, Michael Cahill, and Joseph A. Savedel of Stapleton, N. Y.

Sentenced for Three Years.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 17.—Thomas Manchester, convicted of assault in the second degree for killing Martin Delaney, was to-day sentenced by Judge Phillips to three years in Sing Sing Prison. This is the case in which the prisoner, who is a married man, fired at four men who intruded upon him while he was in the company of a young woman.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15.
AMERICAN—Cleopatra—8:15.
BIJOU—The Gay Mr. Lightfoot—8:30.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15.
CASINO—Jack and the Beanstalk—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Fool of Fortune—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—Castle Sombras—8:30.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Good Thing—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Bohemia—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Road to the Heart—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Trilby—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Late Mr. Castello—8:20.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Fair—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Les Huguenots—8:00.
MURRAY HILL—Myles Aroon—8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—Bal Champetre—11:00.
WALLACK'S—The Rogue's Comedy—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 18, 1896.

CONGRESS AND THE TARIFF.

The Dingley Tariff bill was buried by the Senate on Wednesday, and the funeral ceremonies were quite interesting. One of the orators was Mr. JOHN SHERMAN, who spoke "briefly but passionately." We quote from the press report as follows:

"The deficiency in the revenue, he declared, was a crime. It was the first duty of Congress to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Government. How to raise the money to pay these expenses and to carry on the operations of the Government was a question on which the two parties were entirely apart—one believing that duties should be levied on imported goods, but only for revenue, and the other believing that the duties should be so levied as to raise revenue and encourage domestic manufactures. * * * He [Mr. SHERMAN] would have the Senate proceed to the consideration of any tariff law that would increase the revenues of the Government—he did not care whether it was in the shape of import duties or internal revenue taxes."

Mr. SHERMAN is always ready to vote for new "internal revenue taxes" or for new and temporary revenue duties on imports—ready and willing, until the motion is made. Then he opposes it, and when the roll is called he votes "Nay." Undoubtedly he would have opposed any motion providing for new "internal revenue taxes," if such a motion had been made last Wednesday.

Why do we say this? On May 20 last, the passage of the Dingley bill having been prevented in the Senate, Mr. SHERMAN said in the course of debate:

"I could name, and so could every Senator here name, items upon which a reasonable tax could be levied that would cover all the manifold appropriations made by the present Congress. There is no remedy for insufficient revenue, except to levy taxes sufficient to meet the expenses of the Government, and a Congress would be cowardly that would neglect this duty.

"Let us add a tax on tea, a tax on coffee, or a tax on anything; for, as I said on a former occasion, I would vote for a tax on anything; I would take the last shirt off the backs of the people of the United States rather than violate the public faith of the Government."

Three days later, on May 23, Mr. GRAY moved that a tax should be imposed on tea. Here was Mr. SHERMAN'S opportunity. He improved it by moving that Mr. GRAY'S proposition should be laid on the table, and by voting with the majority to dispose of it in that manner. He had still another opportunity the same day, when Mr. ALLEN moved to increase the tax on beer. Acting for himself and his party, Mr. SHERMAN moved to lay this motion on the table, and it was laid aside with the help of his vote. This record exhibits the sincerity of the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. ALDRICH'S remarks on Wednesday did not support the assumption of Mr. SHERMAN and others that the present tariff is not protective. Here is the report:

"Mr. ALDRICH declared that the rates now existing under the so-called Wilson-Gorman bill were more protective on the whole iron and steel schedule than they had been under the McKinley act."

This is one of the longest and most important of the tariff schedules. And yet the Dingley bill, which is still supported by the Republican Party and for which Democrats have been urged by Republicans to vote, would increase every duty in it by 15 per cent.!

"It is trifling with the business interests of the country," said Mr. GORMAN, "to hold out a hope, by continuous debate here, that some action will be taken on the [Dingley] bill, when everybody knows that action is impossible." Whereupon Mr. PLATT of Connecticut remarked: "We never have had a chance to pass the bill in the Senate, and we have less chance now than ever."

It is true that business interests have been affected unfavorably by the attempts of Republicans to put life into this dead bill, and by the continuing discussion in Congress which has led many to believe that it would or might become a law before the end of the session. But Mr. GORMAN might also have said that the Republicans were, with respect to the new bill which the Ways and Means Committee is making, pursuing a course injurious to business interests. Uncertainty prevails, not only as to the time when an attempt to procure the passage of this bill will be made, but also as to the fate of the measure either in this Congress or in the next. It is reported that the Republicans will ask the Senate to vote upon the new bill before the end of the present session, hoping to obtain the support of three or four Democrats by means of certain paragraphs in it, and it is admitted that, if no revision can be made before March 4, the bill will be taken up at a special session. But no one knows whether it will be possible to pass a tariff bill in the Senate after March 4. The Republicans, even with the help of their Silver Senators, may not have a clear majority, and if they shall be able to count one it is apparent that the projected revision can be enacted next Summer only by means of legislative concessions and compromises which ought to be avoided. It is too bad that the business interests of the country should be harassed by these projects and by the uncertainty as to the fate of them. The needed revenue could be procured by the imposition of those temporary and "non-partisan" taxes which Senator SHERMAN has repeatedly suggested and advocated in his speeches, and against which he invariably votes.

A REMARKABLE SHOWING.

The excess of exports over imports for the United States during the first eleven months of this year is larger than for any complete year, and much larger than for the corresponding period of any year in the history of the country. This is clearly brought out in the little table which follows, made up from the statement of the Bureau of Statistics just issued:

EXPORTS.

November, 1896	$109,091,937
November, 1895	87,312,581
Increase	$21,779,356
Eleven months, 1896	$888,080,369
Eleven months, 1895	739,168,300
Increase	$149,212,069

EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS.

November, 1896	$59,053,885
November, 1895	23,967,764
Eleven months, 1896	266,086,709

IMPORTS OVER EXPORTS.

Eleven months, 1895	$7,137,281

We must go back over seventeen years to find anything like a parallel to this remarkable surplus of exports. In the entire year ending June 30, 1879, the excess of exports was $264,661,666. At the rate so far maintained, the surplus exports of the current calendar year would be over $290,000,000.

During the eight years that followed the close of the civil war, from 1866 to 1873 inclusive, the imports exceeded the exports by sums varying from $43,000,000 to $182,000,000; the total excess was, in round numbers, $816,000,000, and the average annual excess was $102,000,000. In 1873 there was a slight excess of exports, ($19,000,000,) followed the next year by a like excess of imports. During the fiscal year 1876 the tide turned again and from that time to the present—twenty-one years—there have been only three years in which we have not exported more, some years very much more, than we have imported. The course of our foreign trade can best be noted by taking the figures for, first, six years, 1875-81; second, six years, 1882-7; third, six years, 1888-93, and, fourth, the last three years, 1894-6:

	Excess of Exports.	Excess of Imports.
1876	$70,643,481	
1877	151,152,094	
1878	257,814,234	
1879	264,661,666	
1880	167,683,912	
1881	259,712,718	
	$1,180,668,105	
1882	$25,902,683	
1883	100,658,488	
1884	72,815,916	
1885	164,662,426	
1886	44,088,694	
1887	23,863,443	
	$431,991,650	
1888		$28,002,607
1889		2,730,277
1890	$68,518,275	
1891	30,504,614	
1892	202,875,686	
1893		18,735,728
	$310,958,575	$49,468,612
1894	$237,145,950	
1895	75,508,200	
1896	102,882,264	
	$415,596,414	

The following table gives the total excess of exports over imports in each period and the annual average excess for each period:

	Total Excess.	Annual Average.
1875-81	$1,180,668,105	$196,778,017
1882-7	431,991,650	71,831,961
1888-93	310,958,575	43,581,660
1894-96	415,596,414	138,532,136
Grand total	$2,339,214,744	

These are figures for fiscal years. It will be seen that the period of heaviest excess of exports was the first and that the excess declined during the second and third periods, and then in the last period very greatly advanced. In the light of these figures the record for the current year now nearly completed stands out in a most striking manner. The excess is now larger than that of the heaviest year in the first period; one-third larger than the average of that period, and twice as large as the average for the three years ending last June.

THE RAILWAY TRAFFIC AGREEMENTS.

The most interesting and important subject touched upon by the Inter-State Commerce Commission in its annual report is that of railway associations and traffic agreements. It notes the fact that these have all grown up since 1875, when the Southern Railway and Steamship Association was organized, to be followed by the Trunk Line Association in 1877, which practically controlled all west-bound traffic from the seaboard. The general purpose of these associations is to maintain rates on competitive traffic in a common field of operation, and it is effected directly or indirectly by some adjustment, division, or apportionment of traffic or the proceeds therefrom among competing lines. In plain terms, the purpose is practically to maintain rates by destroying competition. Before the passage of the Inter-State Commerce act the common and most effective way of accomplishing this was by "pooling" the freight traffic and dividing the earnings of competing lines upon some basis agreed upon, thereby removing the inducement for cutting rates. As there was no legal way of enforcing these pooling agreements they were constantly breaking down and being revised on account of secret rate-cutting or rebates.

Since the Inter-State Commerce act prohibited pooling agreements, the traffic associations have sought to attain the same result by contracts to maintain rates on competitive traffic, to be enforced through systems of rules and penalties. These contracts are skillfully devised by able lawyers, the latest important instance being that of the Joint Traffic Association, formed about a year ago, whose articles of agreement are now undergoing a test in the courts and an investigation by a Senate committee to determine whether they do not violate the anti-pooling section of the inter-State commerce law. The legal contest between the Government and the corporations seems to be somewhat unequal. When the suit was instituted against the Joint Traffic Association in the Southern District of New York, it appeared that all but one of the Judges in this judicial circuit held what they considered a disqualifying interest in the defendant corporations, thirty-two in number. The case had to be set down for hearing before a District Judge from Vermont. While District Attorney MACFARLANE conducted the case for the Government alone, he had arrayed against him the regular counsel of each of the corporations, the counsel of the traffic association, and special counsel in the persons of ex-Senator EDMUNDS and the Hon. E. J. PHELPS. Mr. MACFARLANE modestly testified before the Senate committee yesterday, at Washington, that he had not employed additional counsel, but had argued the case "as well as possible," and was "quite satisfied with the manner in which he had presented it."

This is a controversy of very great importance. There is little doubt that it was the intent of the Inter-State Commerce act to prohibit any combination or agreement of railroad companies which should maintain rates by suppressing competition through a division of traffic or of earnings. There can be no doubt that it is the main purpose of these traffic associations to maintain rates by a virtual suppression of competition and such a distribution, by indirect means, of the proceeds of their entire business as will be sufficiently satisfactory to the members to hold them to their agreements. Whether this is in violation or evasion of law is the question to be determined. Whether it is in contravention of sound public policy is another question, which Congress may be called upon to deal with.

That unrestrained competition between railroads operating in the same field of traffic leads to rate wars and disaster, from which shippers and the community at large suffer as well as the corporations, is not denied. Such competition is destructive and of course undesirable, but its suppression by the corporations in their own interest exclusively is liable to abuse and may cause much public and private wrong. Stable rates, however reasonable and equitable, can be maintained only by restraint upon competition, but the regulations by which that restraint is exercised should emanate from public authority and be enforced under public supervision. This much may be considered as settled already. The measure of public control and the manner of its exercise is a problem yet to be solved in this country, and one requiring more practical statesmanship than has yet been applied to it.

CUBA AND THE SENATE.

It is impossible to understand the proceedings of Congress upon the Cuban question without reference to other motives than pure patriotism on the part of those who are most active in them. The President has announced what is undoubtedly the general judgment of the country in saying in effect that, while the insurgents have not attained such a status as to require the recognition of their belligerency, and still less of their independence, it behooves Spain to put down the insurrection, and that we are entitled after what seems to us a reasonable time to require her to do so, since the continuance of the war operates as a grievance to us. Nothing has occurred, since the delivery of the President's message, to call for any action by Congress except the killing of MACEO. The circumstances of the killing are not yet fully established. The mere fact that the Cubans have lost their most enterprising and successful leader certainly does not strengthen their claim to recognition. Congress might very wisely leave to the President the decision of the question when the time has elapsed which should be allowed to Spain, or at least leave to him the initiative of any National action.

This would no doubt be done if Senators were concerned only with our National duty and our National interest. But a good many of them are actuated by a less worthy motive—the motive of making a situation as awkward as possible for the President. It seems safe to say that that is the explanation of the activity of the Foreign Committee of the Senate, which there are no new facts to explain or justify. The Republican Senators have a partisan interest in making trouble for the President, but that interest is comparatively weak, now that his successor has been elected and that there is no "political capital" to be made which will soon become available. Moreover, the partisan desire to "put the President in a hole" must be much tempered by the reflection that a committal of Congress on the Cuban question, in advance of the time which the President deems proper for an application to Spain, may embarrass the wrong President. There are but little more than two months left of working time for Congress before Mr. MCKINLEY will be the President. It is not to be supposed that Republican Senators desire to hamper him in the treatment of the Cuban question, and it is therefore to be expected that the Republicans in the Senate will choose a conservative course even at the cost of sustaining Mr. CLEVELAND.

Unfortunately there are other Senators to whom the annoyance of the President is an object of the first importance and who may be expected to view the Cuban or any other question solely in the light of the facilities for annoying him that it may furnish. These patriots were elected as Democrats and have lately been supporters of BRYAN. In order to attain their chief object in politics they must, however, have the concurrence of a number of Republican Senators, and this it does not seem reasonable to expect that they will get.

WHAT DO SPECIAL AGENTS DO?

While the talk is going on about the responsibility for failure to enforce certain provisions of the liquor tax law, the question naturally arises what do the Special Agents of the State Excise Commissioners do to earn their twelve-hundred-dollar salaries and justify the expenses they are allowed to incur. There are sixty of these in the State and twelve in this city, and in the controversy about the action of the police, the Magistrates, Grand Juries, and courts, in failing to enforce an unenforceable statute we do not hear anything about the Special Agents.

They are by the law made "confidential agents of the State Commissioner," and are required under his direction to "investigate matters" relating to the collection of taxes and penalties and to compliance with the law. Perhaps they do "investigate matters" and report to Commissioner LYMAN what they find out, but we have not heard of any notable instance of it. It was believed when these agents were provided for that they were intended for political service, but, if this was so, the object was defeated by applying the civil service rules to their appointment. They seem to be of no political use, and we understand that Commissioner LYMAN is glad of it, as it saves him a lot of trouble; but does he find the Special Agents of any other use?

Ostensibly this Raines law, which made excise regulation a State matter instead of a local matter, provided for its own enforcement, and took little account of local police authorities and Magistrates. It was part of the make-believe of the framers of the act that the Special Agents were to be a force which would secure its execution. The manner of execution specifically provided for was by notice of violations to the District Attorney of the county, whose duty it became "forthwith to prosecute any person so violating any of the provisions of this act, and for each and every violation thereof." It was made one of the duties of the Special Agents to notify the District Attorney of violations.

The "machinery" specially provided for executing the Raines law and punishing violations consisted of a State Excise Commissioner and his deputies and Special Agents and the District Attorneys of the counties, though, of course, the duties of the police authorities and the Magistrates and courts in regard to the execution of laws in general remained as before. But now there is a disposition to hold the police and the Magistrates responsible and throw the blame for failure altogether on them. If the State Excise Department has only to see that the taxes are paid and to account for them, leaving violations of the law by those who hold certificates of payment to the local authorities, these Special Agents must have scarcely anything to do. Their principal duty for some months after the 1st of May will be to draw their salaries and "investigate matters" at their leisure.

Senator CHANDLER'S resolution, in compliance with the terms of which the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce began yesterday an inquiry concerning the Joint Traffic Association of the railroad companies, provides that the committee shall also make an investigation concerning the Window Glass Trust. This is the Trust which is protected in the present tariff by a duty of 103 per cent. upon glass of the sizes in common use, and for the benefit of which the Republican Party proposed, in the Dingley bill, to increase this tax by 15 per cent. The Ways and Means Committee has invited the manufacturers of window glass to attend a "hearing" on Jan. 8 concerning the duties which should be imposed on glass in the new tariff bill. The Senate committee should complete its inquiry about the Trust before that date, in order that the testimony taken by it may be available for the enlightenment of Mr. DINGLEY and his associates.

The Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs, now visiting this country, is reported as representing the Hawaiian Government to be in fear of what the Japanese may do, and anxious for annexation to the United States on that account. The Japanese, Minister COOPER says, "outnumber all other foreigners" in Hawaii, the Americans being a "handful in comparison," and they "are beginning to chafe for the right to vote." If they get it "American ascendency will be at an end forever." Regarding Hawaii as an independent nation, why has a numerous body of "foreigners" any less right to power than a "handful" of other foreigners? If it is a republic, why should not foreigners from Japan chafe for the same rights that are allowed to foreigners from the United States? What special right has a "handful" of Americans to "ascendency" in a land of freedom, any way? If it is not a land of freedom, if it is not a republic, if the majority is not fit to rule, if its larger "foreign elements" are undesirable for citizenship, and if it has to be governed by some kind of a handful of superior persons, why should we annex it to our system, which is founded upon the "consent of the governed" and the right of the majority to rule? Every advocate of Hawaiian annexation seems destined to have the arguments he presents in its favor turn upon his very lips into arguments against it. He presents reasons why Hawaii is utterly unfit to become a part of the United States. We do not want such a possession.

Senator ALLEN of Nebraska took occasion to observe in the Senate that the President of the United States represented only the gold Democrats, and that the gold Democrats were barely 125,000 in number. Really, this passes the limit of what is tolerable even in the Populistic Senator from Nebraska. In the first place the actual vote for PALMER and BUCKNER, instead of being "barely 125,000," was over 130,000. In the second place, everybody but Senator ALLEN knows, and it is difficult to believe that Senator ALLEN does not know, that the vote for PALMER and BUCKNER represents a mere fraction of the gold Democrats. Until, by an abuse of power, the majority of the Chicago Convention turned out enough duly elected delegates to give itself votes enough to nominate according to the Democratic traditions, the gold Democrats were represented by more than a third of the membership of the convention. Does Senator ALLEN suppose that a third of the delegates to a Democratic convention represented "barely 125,000 votes," or does he haply suppose that the great majority of the voters who sent these delegates were afterward converted to a fifty-cent dollar by the eloquence and logic of BRYAN and Senator ALLEN himself and the other Populistic philosophers? As a matter of fact, voting for PALMER and BUCKNER was a luxury which comparatively few gold Democrats felt that they could afford. In States that seemed to them to be at all doubtful, the gold Democrats voted directly for MCKINLEY. Even in New York less than 20,000 of them voted for PALMER, while 26,000 voted for the National Democratic candidate for Governor. But does Senator ALLEN imagine that 19,000 votes, or 26,000, is the full strength of the gold Democrats of New York?

According to The Montgomery Advertiser, the scheme of the New Orleans University Medical College to found a training school for colored women as nurses is well under way, and is assured of success. The aim is to supply at moderate rates nurses who will be competent for all the duties performed by white nurses and willing and able also to relieve the strain put upon an ordinary household by sickness instead of, as is now sometimes the case, aggravating it. Careful inquiry was made by the physicians interested in the movement to make sure that there would be a paying demand for the graduates of the school, and the result was satisfactory. No one who has had much experience with sickness is ignorant of the fact that the trained nurse of to-day is, if indispensable, extremely expensive, directly and indirectly, or that there are many cases in which less costly, even if less accomplished, attendance would be a great convenience. If colored girls can be trained to meet this need—and they unquestionably can—it will open to their race an occupation which those fitted by intelligence and character now entirely lack.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Two new equatorial telescopes have been added to the astronomical equipment of Johns Hopkins University. They are not large, the lenses being only 6 inches in diameter, but they are fine types of their class, and better fitted for some branches of practical work than are many larger instruments. One of the telescopes was made by Prof. CHARLES L. POOR and the other by SAMUEL V. HOFFMAN, a graduate student of the university. The mounting of these instruments is to be different from that of most others, in that it is adjustable to any latitude, so that the telescopes can be transferred from place to place according to the necessities or convenience of observation.

—Something like a reign of terror exists among the people of Cincinnati as a result of what seem to be efforts to poison children. One boy was made seriously ill a week ago by candy that was given him by a strange man whom he met on the street, and since then candy or fruit that contained bits of tobacco and more mysterious substances has been offered to children under one pretext or another by persons whom they did not know, and who have so far eluded the energetic efforts the police are making to discover and arrest the miscreants. It has not yet been ascertained, indeed, whether one or several persons are engaged in this work, or whether they are criminals or mad men.

—At a special meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Watermen and Lightermen of the Thames, held in London last week, the guest of honor was a retriever dog named Roger, and the proceedings consisted wholly in placing a silver collar around the dog's neck in recognition of the sagacity Roger displayed in saving the lives of the Captain and mate of the sailing barge Eliza, which foundered in Northfleet Hope on Sept. 23. The Chairman briefly related the circumstances. The barge sprung a leak while the two men in charge were asleep in the cabin. When the water began to flow into the hold, the dog began to bark and to scratch at the cabin door. The men awoke to find that the barge was rapidly sinking. They were just able to reach a small boat at the stern, when the barge foundered. The silver collar was paid for by the members of the sailing barge branch of the society, and was suitably inscribed.

—One explanation of the rivalry between cities to secure the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic is to be found in the fact that the veterans spend a surprising amount of money in the course of each meeting, and hotel keepers and business men generally are very well aware of this peculiarity. The sum expended depends to a great measure upon the locality where the encampment is held, thus having a great deal to do with the monetary status of the men who assemble at these gatherings. When the meeting is in the East, the veterans who attend are mostly those who have been prosperous in life, while, if a Western city is chosen, they are more apt to be small farmers of a decidedly economical turn of mind. Yet this year's encampment in St. Paul is said to have distributed something like $2,000,000 in and around that city. At Buffalo, next Summer, it is expected that the amount expended will be at least a million dollars larger.

—A Cleveland florist is trying, with some chance of success, to excite his fellow-citizens by telling them that in the marshes of Northern Ohio there grows a plant practically identical with the ramie, or rhea, of India and the far East. He says its fibre is as light, strong, and silky as that of the foreign variety, and promises fortunes to all who cultivate the plant on a large scale. It will be wise to use some caution in spending money on experiments in this direction. About the value of ramie fibre there is no doubt, and very probably there is an indigenous variety of this nettle, but if it is as intractable as its Oriental relatives, no speedy wealth is to be acquired from its cultivation. Years ago experiments with the real ramie were made in several parts of the United States, and in each case it flourished as well as could be desired. The cost of separating the fibre, however, always proved an insuperable obstacle to its use here. Even with the cheap labor of the East not much has yet been done with ramie. The English Government has long tried to incite inventors to make a machine that would do the work of separation cheaply as well as effectively, and there have been reports of late that this object has been attained. Until the news is verified, the Cleveland men would better treat their optimistic florist as one whose statements need a lot of verification.

PERSONAL.

—It is well known that, after the death of Sir RICHARD BURTON, the great explorer and greater scholar, his wife was exploited by several spiritualistic humbugs, who took advantage of Lady BURTON'S intense love for her husband and her leanings toward the occult, to persuade her that through them she could still communicate with her departed hero. One of these "mediums" has recently had the effrontery to rehearse before a London audience of dupes and cranks some of these alleged messages. Of course, they are utterly inane and obscure to the point of imbecility. The only thing Burtonesque about them was an easily assumed irritability. "Heaven is like earth; you make it what you will," is about the nearest to intelligibility the alleged spirit ever got at these séances, and that sounds infinitely more like a rash conjecture than an observed fact. It is truly mournful to think that a woman so nearly perfect as ISABEL BURTON, a woman who displayed real genius in appreciating a genius, should have wasted her lonely years with nonsense so cheap as this.

—Of course Gen. WEYLER is indignant because people here, instead of holding him, like other men, innocent of any charge until it is proved, insist on regarding him as guilty until he has demonstrated the groundlessness of the accusation beyond the shadow of a doubt's shadow. Who wouldn't be indignant at treatment like that? Still, it's hard to see what the General is going to do to make his anger effective. His record is so very, very bad; his character is so well known, and his only hopes of success rest so entirely upon what he can accomplish by treachery, that really nobody can quite conceive that he may have been the victim of calumny. This is a dreadful position to be in, but that Gen. WEYLER occupies it is his own fault.

—It having been stated lately in the English papers that Queen VICTORIA has been a total abstainer for several years, somebody has deemed it worth while to investigate the important matter, and now this grave announcement is made: "Her Majesty drinks little wine, but at 2 o'clock lunch—which really constitutes her dinner—her beverage is a glass of weak Scotch whisky and mineral water. At dinner her Majesty does little more than merely touch her wine." It is truly reassuring to learn that the Queen is one of those persons—their very existence is denied by thoroughgoing reformers—who "can drink or let it alone," and does both.

—Here is an anecdote, said to have been related by Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS herself many years ago, when a friend asked what had impelled her to go upon the stage. In the early sixties she was living with her mother, the widow of an Indian officer, in a seaside village. They were very poor, their lodgings were more than humble, and the girl was anxiously wondering how she could contribute to the support of the little family. The problem was a hard one, for in those days the "sphere" of women was smaller than now, and their opportunities to make money were not numerous. Meanwhile her immediate duty was to try to make the shabby rooms pleasant and homelike. While engaged in this task she discovered that an old chiffonier which stood in one corner of the sitting room had only three legs. The missing fourth member had been replaced by a crumpled-up newspaper, which, judging from its dusty condition, had not been disturbed for many years. MARY SIDDONS removed the paper, found that it was a very old copy of The Annual Register, and on glancing over it found a long article detailing the triumph of her great-grandmother in some long-forgotten play. The girl decided that this was a "leading," and at once resolved to seek fame and fortune as an actress. Being beautiful and intelligent, she soon obtained a chance to test her histrionic abilities, and won enough of success to raise her mother and herself to what, compared with their previous state, seemed almost like wealth.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

He's Sly.

From The Denver (Col.) News.

Those politicians in Washington who think Senator Teller will show his hand and give away the purposes of the silver men are destined to find themselves mistaken.

The Electors and the Votes.

From The Baltimore American.

This State cast over 30 per cent. more votes than Alabama, which has eleven Electoral votes; over 60 per cent. more than Georgia, which has thirteen Electoral votes; almost four times as many as Mississippi, which has nine Electoral votes; more than four times as many as South Carolina, which has nine Electoral votes. And Maryland has but eight Electoral votes. Where is the justice of this?

Conferred if Unsought.

From The Washington Star.

Dr. Parkhurst is accused of being a seeker of notoriety. Whether the charge be a just one or not, it cannot be denied that the doctor has conferred more notoriety on some people than he ever kept for himself.

When Senator Lodge's Bill Passes.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The countries which have been in the habit of deporting their paupers will be obliged to add an educational department to their almshouses in order that their illiterates may be enabled to pass inspection

Fool Journalism.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

What is to become of the newspaper business if "enterprise" is going to reduce itself down to the April-fool standard for every day in the year—not to ask what is going to be the effect of inviting crime in a thousand ways to exploit itself and thus enter the newspaper? It is a disgusting situation with just one redeeming feature. Perhaps the public will some day learn that being fooled every day isn't being informed, and that a paper you can trust is as much better than the other kind as a man you can trust is better than the other kind.

Firecracker Season in the South.

From The New Orleans Times Democrat.

The firecracker abomination has set in at even an earlier date than usual this year. If the firecracker nuisance were confined, let us say, to Christmas Eve and Christmas Day, and to New Year's Eve and New Year's Day, it is almost certain that no complaint would be made against it. But, begun already and extending over the period ending a week or so after New Year's Day, it is intended to have a swing of some four weeks or thereabout, and The Times-Democrat submits that that is far too long a time for the patient people of this city to be subjected to such an annoying infliction.

The Duty of the Future.

From The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

The Telegraph differs somewhat with Mr. Watterson in his estimate of the situation. It agrees with him that it is well to keep up the organization of the National Democracy, but it holds that the objective should be the Congressional and State campaign of 1898 rather than that of 1900. The latter is too remote. If in the 357 Congressional districts of the country the sound-money Democrats who voted for Bryan on the score of regularity can be stimulated into active opposition to all flat-money aspirants for the party nominations, the restoration of the Democracy to its old alignment and platform will follow as a matter of course.

The Mystery of Savings.

From The Boston Transcript.

It was interesting to read about the gentleman, who at a Sunday school meeting told the children that in the thirty-three years during which he had abstained from tobacco, he had saved by that means $8,882.61. It would also be interesting to know whether any bright boy in the room asked him if he had all that money in the bank. It is one of the curious things about economies of this sort that they never seem to make any difference with one's budget at the end of the year. Theoretically, arithmetically, they must, of course, but practically they don't. What lots of thrifty, saving, get-ahead fellows there are who smoke, and what lots of total abstainers from tobacco who can't lay up a cent to save their lives!

Our Financial Connections.

From The Phoenix (Arizona) Republican.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES says the fact that brokers' offices in London were kept open all night to receive the election returns from the United States and that brokers' offices were kept open at night in New-York to receive orders for the purchase of American securities on the London market shows of what intimate and vast concern to the whole world is the question that was decided that day. We have had a great deal of what we may be permitted to call "rot" as to the independence of this country in financial matters, but when we cease to have the closest dependence on the rest of the world, and the rest of the world on us, it will be because as a Nation we shall have become insignificant and contemptible. Our inter-dependence is the measure of common strength, and strength in finance depends on honesty.

Red Apple Country.

From The St. Louis Republic.

The reported purchase by an English syndicate of 80,000 acres of land in Southern Missouri for colonization purposes is encouragement to believe that at last the peculiar adaptability of the soil and climate of the Ozark region to the culture of apples and other species of staple fruits of commerce is being recognized. Probably the experiment made by Congressman Richard Parks Bland in devoting seventy-five acres of his farm lands to the cultivation of a single variety of apples has spread the fame of the Ozark plateau as "the home of the big red apple" further than the ordinary means of advertising would have reached. The English syndicate is said to have paid only 75 cents an acre for the vast tract which it is going to colonize with Swedes. This must mean that the land so purchased is remote from railroad connection, as we know of no realty close to the railroads which traverse the region indicated that could be acquired for less than $5 an acre.

EUROPE AT THE PLAY.

From The London Chronicle.

O languid audience met to see
The last of the tragedy
On that terrific stage afar
Where burning towns the footlights are—
O listless Europe, day by day
Callously sitting out the play!

So sat, with loveless count'nance cold,
Round the arena, Rome of old.
Pain, and the ebb of life's red tide,
So, with a calm regard, she eyed,
Her gorgeous vesture, million-pearled,
Splashed with the blood of half the world,
High was her glory's noon: as yet
She had not dreamed her sun could set!
As yet she had not dreamed how soon
Shadows should vex her glory's noon.
Another's pangs she counted naught;
Of human hearts she took no thought;
But God, at nightfall, in her ear
Thundered His thought exceeding clear.

Perchance in tempest and in blight,
On Europe, too, shall fall the night!
She sees the victim overborne,
By worse than ravening lions torn.
She sees, she hears, with soul unstirred,
And lifts no hand, and speaks no word,
But vaunts a brow like theirs who deem
Men's wrongs a phrase, men's rights a dream.
Yet haply she shall learn, too late,
In some blind hurricane of Fate,
How fierily alive the things
She held as fool's imaginings,
And, though circuitous and obscure,
The feet of Nemesis how sure.

WILLIAM WATSON.

MAGICIAN HERRMANN DEAD

HE BREATHES HIS LAST IN HIS PRIVATE RAILROAD CAR.

Apparently in Good Health When He Left Rochester Yesterday Morning—The End Came Suddenly.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Alexander Herrmann, the magician, who appeared at the Lyceum Theatre last night, concluding an engagement of three performances, died this morning in his private car while on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Road on his way to Bradford, Penn., where he was to open an engagement this evening.

Prof. Herrmann was as well as usual when he left this city this morning at 7:30 o'clock. He had passed the night in his private car, and was in bed when word was sent from it to the station master at Great Valley that he was ill, and the attendance of a physician was desired. Before a physician could get to the car Herrmann was dead. The car was taken on to Salamanca with the body. It is not yet known in this city what caused the magician's death. When he took leave of Manager Pierce of the Lyceum after the performance last night, he was in apparently perfect health. He was entertained at the Genesee Valley Club later, and seemed to be all right when accompanied to his special car by several of his Rochester friends.

One of the last acts of Mr. Herrmann was to extend financial aid to a stranded theatrical company in this city. The "American Cousin Company" broke up at the Academy here last week, and yesterday Mr. Herrmann was made aware of the fact and immediately telephoned the hotel where the company were stopping to send him the bill of $50, and to tell all the members to come to his show last night and he would have their railroad tickets to New York all ready for them.

Last night after the performance some one asked Mr. Herrmann who would be his successor in case anything should happen to him. He said he had a nephew in Paris he was very anxious to have learn the art, and he said that he intended to go to Paris next Summer to see him. This nephew, he said, is studying law, and he did not want him to give that up.

THE MAGICIAN'S GREAT CAREER.

He Astonished the World by His Wonderful Cleverness.

The death of Prof. Herrmann caused general regret yesterday among his many theatrical acquaintances of New York. Several of the most prominent of these have been connected in various ways with the singular career of the great prestidigitateur.

Herrmann had been before the American public thirty-five years, and during that time he furnished the stage with more surprises than any other living man. Every habitué of the Rialto has a fund of Herrmann anecdotes, usually of an agreeable kind.

There was mystery in Herrmann's life-story, as in his performances. Many who knew him for years say that he was of Portuguese nativity, and others believe he was an Austrian. When the magician Alexandre brought suit against him in England many years ago, it was said that he was really Alexander Nieman, a Polish Hebrew. The public, however, long since accepted the declaration of Herrmann's earlier advertisements, that he was the son and legitimate successor of Samuel Herrmann, the great French magician.

First Appearance as a Star.

Herrmann was born in 1844, and began his stage career in New York in 1861, with his elder brother. His first engagement of note as a star was at the Star Theatre in Brooklyn, where he was paid $1,000 a week. Later, when he returned to New York, his success was so great that he played seventy-five consecutive nights. At the close of this engagement he made a tour of the world, and appeared with equal success in all of the principal capitals of Europe.

In 1867 he dissolved partnership with his brother and began a second trip around the world, exciting great wonder by his feats of legerdemain in the Oriental home of the art. Before his return to America, in 1874, he visited India, Siam, China, Russia, and the countries of Southern Europe, earning and spending several fortunes on the way. The King of Spain made him a Knight of the Order of Mahella, and he also received a decoration from the King of Portugal.

His American engagements kept him busy after 1874, when he made his first transcontinental tour. It was on the ship which brought him from London in that year that he met Adelaide Scarsia, an English girl, who became his wife. She afterward became his principal assistant, and continued to appear with him in all of his performances until his death.

Herrmann's net income from his American engagements during the last eight years was between $80,000 and $90,000 a year. His professional expenses were small, except for the last two years, when he maintained the most princely style of traveling, and materially increased the cost of his performances. There are now twenty people in his company. His traveling equipment consisted of the private car Herrmann, built for him three years ago by the Ohio Falls Car Company at a cost of $40,000; the palace stable car Addie, which cost $22,000, and a specially constructed baggage and scenery car, the Fra Diavolo.

The Professor's Horses.

In the stable car he carried his four horses, Cock Robin, Matchless, Addie, and Perfection, wherever he went, nad many curious stories are told of his night drives in small towns and country places while on his tours. It was his custom to drive about the small towns before his performance began and count the three-ball pawnbrokers' signs. If there were few of them, he would shrug his shoulders and say: "Poor business to-night." He was always looking for bargains in jewelry at the pawnshops.

Herrmann's four horses were entered at the Horse Show this year, but were ordered from the ground for some trifling infraction of the rules. Herrmann was inconsolable. He had better luck at San Francisco, where his fancy dancing horse Queenie won two blue ribbons.

The steam yacht Fra Diavolo belonged to Herrmann, and was in commission every season for his use. His home was at Whitestone, L. I., and the place is luxuriously furnished.

Herrmann claimed to have made and lost $500,000 in Wall Street. His losses in theatrical ventures are well known. His first enterprise in this line was the Transatlantic Vaudeville Company. He lost $100,000 in the Herrmann's Theatre venture here, and $75,000 in Brooklyn. Five years ago he gave up his Broad Street Theatre venture in Philadelphia with a loss of $50,000.

His Chief Attraction Frankness.

Herrmann's chief attraction to many people was his frank denial that magic or supernatural powers had anything to do with his exhibitions. It was he who gave a dignified meaning to the cant word prestidigitateur, by which he preferred to be called. He was a man of sympathetic temperament, and spent large sums annually in aid of unfortunate theatrical people. On the day before his death he gave a benefit performance for the waifs of the State Industrial School at Rochester.

He was to have played a week's engagement in the Great Northern Theatre, Chicago, Monday night. The private car bearing his body will reach New York on the Erie Road at 6:40 o'clock this morning.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Sendell, Bristol Nov. 28, Swansea Dec. 1, with mdse. to J. Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M. Dec. 17.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Savage, Bristol Nov. 26 and Swansea 27th, with mdse. to J. Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M. Dec. 17.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) McKinstry, Liverpool Dec. 9 and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 9:10 P. M. Dec. 17.

PRESIDENT OF SWITZERLAND.

Dr. Adolph Deucher Elected to the Office for the Second Time.

BERNE, Dec. 17.—The Federal Assembly to-day elected Dr. Adolph Deucher President of the Swiss Confederation for 1897, and Mr. E. Rueffy, the present Minister of the Interior, Vice President. Dr. Deucher was Vice President for 1896.

Dr. Adolph Deucher was born in 1831, in Steickborn, Canton of Thurgau, and studied medicine in the Universities of Heidelberg, Zurich, Prague, and Vienna. In 1856 he became a member of the Grand Council of Thurgau, and was elected President of this body for three successive terms. In 1868 he was called by the nation to the Constitutional Convention, and in 1879 to the Government Council. From 1869 to 1873 Mr. Deucher was a member of the National Council, and then he retired. In 1879, however, he was again elected to this body, and from 1882 to 1893 he was President of the National Council, after which he entered the Federal Assembly.

In 1886 Deucher filled the office of Federal President.

Eugene Rueffy, the Vice President, was born on Aug. 2, 1854, and was the son of Victor Rueffy, a highly respected member of the Federal Council. He studied in the public schools of Lausanne, and later in the Universities of Heidelberg, Leipsic, Paris, and Lausanne. After two years' probation in the Ruchonnet Institute, he established himself as lawyer in Lausanne. In 1882 he was elected a member of the National Assembly, of which he was President in, 1889. From Jan. 1, 1894, he was President of the State Council. On the 15th of December, 1896, he entered the Federal Council, and has been a member till the present time.

IS HE A KENTUCKY MURDERER?

An English Prisoner Whose Custody Has Been Asked For.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The man for whose arrest on a charge of murder a warrant was issued yesterday at the Bow Street Police Court, on the application of the American Embassy, is named Edward Richard Taylor. He is at present in the Oxford jail, where he is serving a sentence of six months, he having been convicted on a charge of robbery at Bicester, eleven miles from Oxford. When he was arrested he wrote a letter, in which he said: "I am a man who is wanted for a murder in Kentucky. A reward of $400 is offered for me."

He will be arrested on the warrant immediately upon the expiration of his present service. The name of his alleged victim and the exact place of the commission of the crime are unknown. In Oxford police circles little credence is given to his story, it being held that he probably thought he might escape punishment for his crime here by confessing that he had committed a more serious crime in America.

On the other hand, it is not believed that the Embassy officially would have applied for a warrant had they not had reason to believe that Taylor was telling the truth, or evidence connecting him with the murder which he confesses.

MINISTER BAYARD'S FAITH.

He Says Peace Between Great Britain and America Will Be Permanent.

BRISTOL, England, Dec. 17.—The Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, the American Minister, arrived here to-day in response to an invitation to distribute the prizes and deliver an address to the students at the annual commencement of the Technical School of the Society of Merchant Venturers.

Mr. Bayard was invited to be present at the commencement for the reason that his great-grandfather on the maternal side belonged to a distinguished family of Bristol merchants. This great-grandfather was born in Bristol in 1700, and, subsequently settling in Philadelphia, was Mayor of that city, as his father before him had been Mayor of Bristol.

Mr. Bayard took luncheon with the Council of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce in the board room of the council. Replying to a toast to the health of the guest of the occasion, Mr. Bayard said that there was much in the hearts of Americans to-day to make them look upon England as their old home. The ties of blood, he said, were thicker than water. Continuing, he expressed hope that when he returned to America no cloud would obstruct the vision of any just-minded man.

Mr. Bayard concluded by declaring his belief that the peace existing between the two English-speaking nations would never be broken.

A FEMALE BURGLAR CAUGHT.

An American Adventuress Arrested in Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—A woman who calls herself Countess Rossi, but whose real name is not known, has been arrested here, charged with burglary, in having plundered the villa of Count and Countess Rothe at Neully-sur-Seine, a mile and a half from Paris, while the owners were sojourning at Monte Carlo.

The self-styled Countess was born in Detroit, Mich., of French parents. She asserts that she was married to an Italian Count named Rossi, who is now dead. She has long been known in Paris and elsewhere as an adventuress.

A man named Gaillard, who professes to be her uncle and secretary, was arrested at the same time, the police having evidence that both were implicated in the robbery.

A French Dramatist Dead.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—Vicomte Auguste Margon, the dramatist, is dead.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Premier Meline said that he was unable to extend any hope that a bill for the increase of the sugar bounties would pass at the present session of the Chamber.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 17.—The White Star Line steamer Britannic, from New York Dec. 9, has arrived here. She reports that last evening the steward of the ship, whose name was Galt, fell overboard and was drowned.

MOSCOW, Dec. 17.—The eleventh game of the championship chess match between Steinitz and Lasker, a Queen's Gambit declined, was won by Lasker after sixty-six moves. Present score: Lasker, 7; Steinitz, 0; drawn, 4.

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.—The official statistics of the bubonic plague in this city show that there have been 1,551 cases and 1,094 deaths from the disease. Over 200,000 persons have fled from the city, and the flight continues daily.

ROME, Dec. 17.—Dr. Emidio Chiaradia, who represents Pordenone in the Chamber of Deputies, has been selected to represent Italy at the coming Postal Congress to be held in Washington. Dr. Chiaradia will be accompanied on his visit to Washington by two officials of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—Prince Solms-Hohensolms Lich, who was elected President of the Prussian Upper House yesterday to succeed the late Prince Stolberg-Wernigerode, has declined to serve, owing to the fact that he is afflicted with heart trouble, which necessitates his abstention from all excitement.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—A dispatch from Bombay says that advices have been received from Goa, the capital of Portuguese India, that the insurgent Banes have made an attack upon Pernem, where they burned and looted the Treasury. The Portuguese sent 600 tropps to punish the Banes, who were dispersed, and a number of them killed.

Planned to Rob the Store.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Ten women clerks were discharged in a bunch to-day by Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., one of the largest dry goods houses in the West. The managers refuse to talk about the matter, except to admit the discharge and to say that there will be no prosecution. It is understood that the women conspired to rob their employers, and had started a system by which thousands of dollars' worth of goods could be taken. An employe discovered the plot and exposed the guilty persons, who were discharged immediately.

CIVIL SERVICE RUCTION.

Controversy Between President Procter and Congressman Evans.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—President Procter of the Civil Service Commission was at the Capitol this afternoon, where he had a long and not very satisfactory talk with Congressman Evans of Louisville.

In the course of this conversation it developed that many of the Republicans are ripe for a revolt against the existing civil service system of the National Government. The talk began about the order last Spring extending the civil service rules so as to include chiefs of divisions in the departments here and a large number of employes in Government offices throughout the country, among them most of those employed in the offices of Collectors of Internal Revenue.

Mr. Evans began by saying that competent men could not be had as heads of the departments when they were prevented from selecting their own assistants.

"But," exclaimed Mr. Procter, "do you not think the civil service greatly improved since the present law has been in operation?"

"I do not," replied Mr. Evans emphatically. "I do not believe the Revenue Bureau's affairs can be properly managed when most of the assistants are chosen by the methods which prevail in that commission."

"It is the English system practically that we have adopted," said Mr. Procter, "and as it has worked very well over there, I believe it will operate equally well here."

"That's one of the objections to it," replied Mr. Evans. "Our country is vastly larger, our population much greater, and our interests far more diversified. It does not recommend anything, whether a matter of Governmental administration or anything else, to sensible Americans to label it 'it's English, you know.' I believe the Civil Service Commission will receive a check at the hands of the next Congress. I know that one of the leading Republicans of the House will introduce in the next session a measure limiting all office holding to a period not greater than eight years. At the same time President McKinley will be asked to suspend or rescind the order extending the rules of the civil service last Spring."

"I think your views are all wrong, Mr. Evans," responded Mr. Procter, "and I do not believe that the incoming President will have any power whatever to suspend or rescind any order extending the rules of the civil service."

This conversation, occurring as it did between the President of the Civil Service Commission and Mr. Evans, who was formerly Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and who is now a leading member of the Ways and Means Committee of this House, as he will be of the next, is interesting not only to all civil service reformers, but to all spoilsmen as well. It clearly foreshadows that the integrity of the civil service law as it now stands will be seriously threatened in the next Congress. The Republicans will come in only to find themselves shorn of spoils, and a great clamor will arise from those who will want positions for themselves or their constituents to repeal or modify the present law.

SUED BY AN ACTRESS.

A Wealthy Chicago Man to Answer for Breach of Promise.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 17.—For a Summer's folly Jefferson E. Greer, a wealthy stock yards man and head of the commission firm of Greer, Mills & Co., stands a chance of paying $100,000. He has been made defendant in two suits, each for $50,000, begun to-day in the Circuit Court.

The plaintiffs are Beulah B. Free and her mother, Laura E. Free, who claim that Greer came into their lives and ruined them. Many theatre patrons will remember Beulah Free, the handsome brunette, recently with the De Wolf Hopper company. At present she is with friends on the South Side. Greer is said to have promised to marry her and then to have thrown her over.

Greer is a widower with a family. Beulah Free is about nineteen years of age. In February, 1895, it is said, he asked her to become his wife, and she agreed, provided her mother's consent could also be obtained. The mother consented, and the wedding was set for June 1, 1895. Greer postponed it until Aug. 1, when Miss Free would return from an intended visit to relatives in Ohio. Before the second date Greer refused to redeem his promise, upon the grounds that their disparity of ages would lead to ridicule, and that he had found she was not congenial to him.

NATIONAL GUARD BENEFIT.

An Attractive Bill Presented at the Academy of Music.

It was a pity that the attendance at the Academy of Music yesterday was not larger, as the programme provided for the benefit of the National Guard Hospital Bed Fund was an exceptionally good bill of varied entertainment. The size of a house, however, cannot be accepted as a criterion of the financial result of a benefit of this kind, as the private subscriptions were undoubtedly very large.

Rose Coghlan appeared in "Nance Oldfield," and was received with enthusiasm. She was supported by Edward Fales Coward, W. H. Crompton, H. Roberts, and Bijou Fernandez, the last-named in place of Merri Osborn, who was ill. The piece, in spite of the fact that the lights went out during its performance, was presented in an admirably smooth manner, and was warmly applauded.

Other attractions included selections from "A Milk White Flag," "My Friend from India," "Two Little Vagrants," and the colored music hall singers Williams and Walker, Werner and Rieder, Donnelly and Girard, and a scene from "Brian Boru."

A number of actresses and others under the direction of Mrs. E. L. Fernandez were kept actively employed in selling programmes and flowers in the lobby.

PRISON-MADE GOODS SEIZED.

An Old Canadian Law Operates to Exclude Sing Sing Products.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 17.—An interesting case is now engaging the attention of the Canadian Government, arising out of the importation of American prison-made goods into this city.

There is an old customs regulation which states that goods wholly or partly made in prisons shall not be allowed to come into Canada, under penalty of confiscation and a fine of $200 for the importers. The law has been in existence many years, but has seldom been enforced, and had become almost a dead letter.

The regulation has been revived by the seizures at the customs warehouse of a large consignment of tampico, a fibre used in brushmaking, which is said to have come from Sing Sing Prison, consigned to a firm of brush manufacturers in this city.

The importers were unaware of the existence of such a regulation until notified by the customs officers of the seizure. The matter has been referred to the General Government.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Dec. 17.—The house of John Hoffman, at Riegersville, was burned to-day. Loss, $5,000.

BERLIN, N. H., Dec. 17.—The Grand Trunk station and the building in which it was located was burned to-day. Loss, $10,600.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 17.—The Galveston County Court House was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $65,000. All the records were preserved in the fire-proof vaults.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 17.—The Detroit College of Medicine, a four-story brick structure situated on Antonio Street, near Gratiot Avenue, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $42,000.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 17.—Joseph Rosenfield & Co.'s dry goods store was burned last night; also the building adjoining, owned by the French estate, and The Daily Times Building. Total loss, $75,000.

THE MUSICAL ART SOCIETY.

A Very Artistic Concert Given Last Night in Carnegie Hall.

The novelty at the concert of the Musical Art Society in Carnegie Hall last night was a performance in antique style, as nearly as possible, of the sixth of Bach's concerti grossi, written in 1721 at the order of the Margrave of Brandenburg, and hence generally known to musical historians as the Bradenburg concerti. The difference between a concerto grosso and an ordinary concerto of the Bach period ought to be understood in order to properly appreciate such a work as that heard last night. In the ordinary concerto it was Bach's idea to sustain a contrast between the solo instrument and the instrumental support. This was usually accomplished by making two themes, one light and pliable and the other heavy and firm. But very often he varied this plan by using one theme throughout, having it announced by the tutti and developed by the solo instrument. This plan called for greater musical ingenuity in order to sustain the interest of the composition, and consequently it appealed to Bach with especial force.

In the concerto grosse, which Bach called "Concerts avec plusieurs instruments," instead of a solo instrument, several, usually three, play against the tutti, and the form is developed with the greatest musical freedom. The one performed last evening is the last of the set. It is in B flat major, and was composed for two violas, two violas da gamba, violoncello, violin, and harpsichord. The concerto is in three movements. The first contains one of Bach's model specimens of canonic writing. The adagio is a beautiful piece of melody, announced by the violas, then treated fugally, and finally taken up by the basses. The last movement has the character of an Italian gigue, but is strictly concerto-like in form, and it needs good viola players to do it justice. These concerti grossi are genuine works of genius, and Mr. Frank Damrosch, the director of the Musical Art Society, deserves the gratitude of all serious music lovers for making an attempt to perform the sixth with something like the proper array of instruments. To be sure the work sounds antiquated in its old guise, and the sober timbre of the violas gives it a low tone; but it is very lovely for all that. The viola da gamba part has not the solo work necessary to make it generally appreciable by a concert audience, but it adds substantially to the general body of tone and to its color. The work was tolerably well played, Messrs. Sam and Nahan Franko especially distinguishing themselves by their admirable playing of the solo viola parts in the adagio.

The chorus contributed to the antique part of the programme the Kyrie, Credo, Benedictus, and Agnus Dei from Palestrina's "Missa Papae Marcelli," the famous work which kept the Council of Trent from ordering a return to the cantus planus, or Gregorian chant. The mass has not been heard here since the old Palestrina Choir, now defunct, gave it years ago in Chickering Hall. It is a glorious specimen of the highest development of mediaeval counterpoint, and it was excellently sung last night. After the antiques Mr. Damrosch presented two Christmas numbers—the old folksong called "Weinacht" and Cornelius's "Adoration of the Magi," the latter arranged for solo and chorus by Walter Damrosch. Mr. Frank Damrosch arranged the "Weinacht," and his work was most artistic, especially in the musicianly and beautifully effective ecclesiastical harmonies of the last stanza. The audience enthusiastically demanded a repetition of this number. Cornelius's "An den Sturmwind," Brahms's "Im Herbst," and Dr. Leopold Damrosch's "Cherry Ripe" completed a delightful programme. The difficult Cornelius number was sung with fine vigor and with good intonation of the difficult intervals. It had to be repeated. The whole concert was admirable, and sustained the high reputation for artistic work enjoyed by the society.

DE ANGELIS IN A QUANDARY.

Signed Contracts to Appear in Two Productions.

Jefferson De Angelis has had a few troubles since the collapse of "The Caliph." None of them, however, has presented as serious an aspect as the difficulty that now confronts the comedian regarding contracts he has with F. C. Whitney and Stange & Edwards, respectively. De Angelis made a contract with Stange & Edwards some time ago to adapt a comic opera to be produced early in February. Verbally he made an agreement to appear in the piece early in March. He also lodged a sum of money with the adapters, as a guarantee of good faith.

A short time ago he signed a contract with F. C. Whitney to appear for the remainder of the season in the rôle of Pat O'Hara in "Brian Boru."

At a rehearsal of "Brian Boru" yesterday in the Broadway Theatre, Julian Edwards informed Mr. De Angelis that he would not be permitted to appear in that piece Monday night, and that if he did he would forfeit his contract with them. De Angelis replied that the contract existing between them regarding the production of the new comic opera had nothing whatever to do with his appearance in "Brian Boru," and that he would certainly appear Monday night.

Mr. Edwards retorted that if he did he would cancel his contract. Mr. De Angelis left the rehearsal in doubt whether it was more profitable to lose his money and a new piece or carry out his contract with the Whitney Company. Whatever he does, unless Stange and Edwards relent and permit him to appear in "Brian Boru," he is held by a contract which he cannot well break without loss to himself.

His son and representative, Thomas De Angelis, was at the Broadway Theatre last night. He said: "My father made a contract with Stange & Edwards for a new opera, and paid a large sum of money derstod that the piece could not be made derstood that the piece could not be made ready for production before March, and as my father was offered a position which would cover the intervening time, he made another contract to appear in 'Brian Boru.' Mr. Edwards apparently objects to this, but we hope that he will see his way clear to remove existing obstacles to my father's appearance Monday night."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—May Irwin's engagement at the Bijou Theatre in "Courted into Court" will begin Dec. 29.

—Fanny Davenport, entirely recovered from her illness, reappeared at the American Theatre last night in "Cleopatra." Tomorrow night Miss Davenport will present "La Tosca."

—The "Nancy Hanks" farce company has taken Herrmann's time at the Great Northern Theatre, Chicago. Herrmann at the time of his death was en route to that city, where he would have appeared next Monday.

—"Sweet Inniscarra" will be the title of Chauncey Olcott's new Irish drama, to be produced at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Jan. 25. The name is taken from a village on the River Lee, near Cork, Ireland. The play is in four acts.

—Richard Carroll was suffering from a severe cold last night, and was compelled to apologize to a large audience at the Broadway Theatre for being unable to sing. The song "Paddy and the Pig," which he renders, is the liveliest comic song in "Brian Boru."

—"The Way to the Heart," a four-act comedy by L'Arronge, was revived at the Irving Place Theatre last night. The piece was well received by a large audience. The cast included Max Hänseler, Laura Detschy, Franziska Huss, Adolf Link, Gusti Forst, and Hubert Reusch.

—Edmund M. and Joseph Holland will appear at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Jan. 4 in "A Superfluous Husband," by Clyde Fitch and Leo Dietrichstein, and a one-act version of "Colonel Carter of Cartersville," in which E. M. Holland will repeat his fine portrayal of the relic of Southern chivalry.

—The annual benefit performance in aid of the German Poliklinik was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last night under the direction of Augustin Daly. The entertainment, which was thoroughly appreciated by a well-filled house, included a number of enjoyable musical numbers and a couple of comedies.

—The Lillian Russell opera company arrived in the city from Cleveland last night. Miss Russell, who drove at once to her home, on Seventy-eighth Street, was reported to be in excellent health, and entirely recovered from her recent indisposition. She will take a much needed rest before appearing at the Casino in "An American Beauty," Dec. 28.

—Mr. Crane has changed the dramatic significance of the penultimate climax in "A Fool of Fortune." Formerly, after his first spasm of anger at the revelation of the rascality of Powers and his own ruin, Cunningham sank helplessly into a chair. Now as the third act ends he is erect and defiant, swearing to live thereafter with one end in view, retaliation.

—The Savoy Theatre (formerly Herrmann's and the Gaiety) will be reopened next Monday night by Lionel Lawrence, who proposes to produce there American plays by American authors. The first of these will be "Shadows of Society," by an author who withholds his name. It will be acted by Jeffreys Lewis, W. A. Whitecar, Maude Winter, and Paul Everton. The prices of admission will be "popular."

—"Alf" Hayman a few days ago received a small bronze figure of the President-elect. He examined it carefully, and was apparently pleased with what he considered a gift sent by a friend who knew of his appreciation of Mr. McKinley, until some writing on a small tag caught his eye. It read: "Submitted as a souvenir sample." Mr. Hayman looked at the sample earnestly, sighed, and, calling his stenographer, handed it back with the words: "Here, Jennie, return it; there is no capital in it for me."

—The announcement yesterday that Richard Mansfield had signed a contract to appear for a term of years under the management of Hoyt & McKee causes some surprise in theatrical circles. Mr. Mansfield has always attended to the smallest details of the management of his company, besides directing all rehearsals, and has had very little time to devote to the making of bigger productions. Under the new management, Mr. Mansfield will be relieved of all this care, and will be enabled to give more time to the selection and production of new plays. Charles Frohman will continue to manage the Garrick Theatre, as the new arrangement does not affect existing relations between Mr. Frohman and Mr. Mansfield. John Warner, who has been Mr. Mansfield's business manager this season, will remain with him as his personal representative.

THE CASE OF MRS. LEACHMAN.

Her Husband Thinks There Is No Doubt of Her Insanity.

Mrs. W. T. Leachman of Louisville, Ky., who came to this city about ten days ago and put up at the Sturtevant House, was reported yesterday as missing from that hotel. The clerk of the hotel said last night that Mrs. Leachman staid there only a few days, about a week ago, and then left.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 17.—Dr. W. T. Leachman is a physician of Louisville, of good standing, and has a paying practice. He was averse to-night to talking about his wife's affairs and was somewhat indignant that publication should be made of the fact that she was missing. He said she had been missing from her hotel, but that she had returned, and that to-day he had sent her money by telegraph on which to come home.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Harold M. Sewall of Maine is at the Albemarle.

—Anthony Van Bergen of Paris is at the Buckingham.

—Congressman R. W. Taylor of Ohio is at the New Amsterdam.

—Judge John D. McMahon of Rome, N. Y., is at the Park Avenue.

—State Comptroller James A. Roberts of Buffalo is at the Imperial.

—Ex-Senator Edward C. Walker of Batavia, N. Y., is at the Everett.

—Edward D. Rice of Boston and W. P. Brock of Philadelphia are at the Plaza.

—Charles M. Hays, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, is at the Holland.

—Milton H. Smith, President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, is at the Windsor.

—William Hodges of Philadelphia and O. B. Merrill and R. C. Slocum of Boston are at the St. Denis.

—Assistant Postmaster General Charles Neilson and Frank Campbell of Bath, N. Y., are at the Hoffman.

—C. W. Cathcart of Cleveland, George L. Withers of Chicago, and Ewing Hill of St. Louis are at the Grand.

—George P. Gross, S. F. Sears, and E. J. Bell of Boston, and J. J. Colfins of Philadelphia are at the Murray Hill.

—George E. Curtis of Toledo, M. D. Chambers of Boston, George Lander of Pittsburg, and J. W. Walker of Pittsburg are at the Astor.

—Charles F. Ford and D. H. Hancock of Boston, J. H. Pierce of Buffalo, and Prof. R. Pumpelly of Newport are at the Grand Union.

—Timothy L. Woodruff of Brooklyn, H. Weilier of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Burkhalter of Orange, N. J., are at the Brevoort.

—Clinton M. Hall of New Orleans, C. H. Van Antwerp of Albany, F. H. Lamb of Chicago, and J. S. Milne of Philadelphia are at the Marlborough.

—H. E. Griswold and W. H. Smith of Albany, William A. Mills of Boston, Charles H. Johnson of New Haven, and M. W. Baxter of Philadelphia are at the St. Cloud.

—Attorney General T. E. Hancock of Syracuse, Ashley Pond of Detroit, and H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, are at the Manhattan.

—Baron Schlippenbach, Russian Consul at Chicago; General Edmund Hayes and George Bleistein of Buffalo, and Archer Anderson of Richmond, Va., are at the Waldorf.

—Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner of Kentucky, ex-Congressman William D. Bynum of Indiana, ex-Senator J. N. Camden of West Virginia, Senator Hobart Krum of Schoharie, N. Y., and George W. Aldridge of Rochester are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Allen, Strauss & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. D. Finley, furnishing goods; D. Strauss, furnishing goods and clothing; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Baumgardner, L. S., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. Baumgardner, dry goods, &c.; E. Goodnow, notions; Westminster Hotel.

—Cohn, H. C., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. C. Cohn, neckwear; Hoffman House.

—Horne, J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. K. Bennett, millinery, 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.

—Hutzler & Sons, Richmond, Va.; L. Hutzler, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

—Kirschbaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. May, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Sullivan, Hettrick & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

—Trautman, Hecht & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Trautman, millinery; Hotel Albert.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—4:50 A. M.—197 Wooster Street; Isaac Fine; damage, $100.

—11:15 A. M.—210 Eldridge Street; Jacob Goldberg; damage trifling.

—3:45 P. M.—191 Third Avenue; Morris Tray; damage, $25.

—5 P. M.—807 East Seventy-first Street; Catherine Barett; tenement; damage, $16.

—5:15 P. M.—299 South Street; Harris & Holmes; no damage.

—6:25 P. M.—790 Lexington Avenue; Mrs. Lippman; no damage.

—8:30 P. M.—487 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street; Vincenso George; damage, $10.

John S. Hammond Killed at Erie.

ERIE, Penn., Dec. 17.—John S. Hammond, at one time prominent in railroad circles as General Freight Agent of the Erie Railroad, met a terrible death to-day by being cut in two by a Lake Shore freight train. Rather than walk around a train which obstructed the street, he started to crawl under. Just as he was emerging on the opposite side the train started, killing him.

CRANK AFTER HETTY GREEN.

Strange Young Man Called at Her Hotel Three Times.

A well-dressed young man, apparently twenty-five years old, entered the St. George Hotel in Brooklyn early last night and asked the clerk if Hetty Green was in. He explained that he was her son and wrote the name "Herbert Green" on a card which was sent up to Mrs. Green's rooms.

Mrs. Green was out, but her husband came down to see the caller. Mr. Green pronounced the young man an imposter and he was ordered to leave the hotel. He left, but half an hour later he was discovered in one of the upper hallways, near Mrs. Green's door, by a bellboy. He said he wanted a room, and was told to go down to the office. He went down stairs, and while talking to the clerk about getting a room wrote on the register, "Hetty Green's son."

Capt. Tumbridge, proprietor of the hotel, came in at this juncture, and ordered the young man away. The latter made a fuss and was put out by the porter. He had been away only a little while when he came back a third time and insisted on seeing Mrs. Green. Capt. Tumbridge put him out again, and threatened to have him arrested. This seemed to frighten the young man, and he left the neighborhood.

Mrs. Green declared when she came in that the young man was not a relative. She had no idea who he was. He is supposed to be slightly demented.

BROOKLYN RESULT IN DOUBT.

Worth and Wurster Factions Claim Victory in the Primaries.

Republican primaries were held in Brooklyn last night for the election of delegates to the County Convention. The result could not be learned up to midnight, but the indications were that the faction controlled by Jacob Worth and Sheriff Buttling had been victorious. The opposing faction, led by Mayor Wurster, was still claiming a victory up to midnight.

Out of the thirty-two wards Worth claimed the First, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Wards. The Wurster faction claimed the Fifth, Ninth, Twelfth, Eighteenth, Ninteenth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth Wards.

The Worth faction is known as the straight-out or Platt Republican faction, while its opponents are known as the Reformers.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Sayles J. Bowen.

Sayles J. Bowen, who died in Washington, D. C., Wednesday, was a prominent man in that city fifty years ago. Born in Scipio, Cayuga County, N. Y., in 1813, he was appointed a clerk in the Treasury Department by Secretary Robert J. Walker at the beginning of President Polk's Administration. He was removed from this office in 1848 because he had been active in support of measures pending in Congress to prevent the extension of slavery. Mr. Bowen then engaged in the prosecution of claims against the Government and in the settlement of the accounts of the volunteer officers of the Mexican War. When the Republican Party was organized Mr. Bowen gave his allegiance to it, and took an active part in the campaigns of 1856 and 1860.

He was made Police Commissioner of the District of Columbia in 1861, and a year later was appointed by President Lincoln Collector of Internal Revenue for the District. In 1863 he was appointed Postmaster of Washington. All the mails to and from the Army of the Potomac passed through his office. In 1868 Mr. Bowen was elected Mayor of Washington for a term of two years. The most notable act of his administration was the establishment of public schools for the colored children. It is difficult to realize at this day the violent opposition made to this proposition thirty years ago. The Board of Aldermen refused to make the appropriations to support these schools, as required by the act of Congress, and Mayor Bowen expended $20,000 of his own money in payment of the salaries of teachers and other necessary expenses. This was afterward refunded to him by Congress.

Mayor Bowen retired from public life many years ago. At the time of his death he was one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Enoch Ketcham.

Enoch Ketcham, one of the old manufacturers of New York, died yesterday at his residence, 1 East Thirty-fifth Street. He was seventy-eight years old, and was born in Pennington, N. J. He came to this city in 1844, and soon after engaged in the manufacture of tinware and household furniture, and is said to have established the first factory in that line in the United States. About twelve years ago his factory was merged into the Central Stamping Company, and he retired from active business, but remained Senior Director of the company. He was also one of the Directors of the Bowery Savings Bank, and was connected with other business enterprises. He was one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant that several years ago was merged into the Brick Church, in Fifth Avenue. He leaves behind a son and three daughters. The funeral services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Henry Vandyke, at the house, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the interment will be in the family plot in Woodlawn Cemetery.

John W. Clearman.

John W. Clearman died at his home, in this city, yesterday at the age of fifty-two. He was a veteran of the war. Soon after he enlisted he was appointed on the staff of Quartermaster General Edwards, and served with him in the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg, Antietam, and in the Army of the Tennessee at Chattanooga. For the past twenty years Mr. Clearman was connected with the cashier's department of the New York Custom House. He leaves a wife, one daughter, and two sons. The funeral services will be held at the residence, 176 West Eighty-seventh Street, to-morrow morning.

Charles Clifford Brinckerhoff.

Charles Clifford Brinckerhoff died yesterday of pneumonia at his home, 63 East Seventy-ninth Street. He was fifty-five years old, and was born in this city. In the early part of his life he was connected with a paper manufacturing firm in Albany. In 1868 he became Vice President of the Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks, and held that office until his death. He leaves a wife, one son, and a daughter

To the Ladies of New York, Brooklyn and Vicinity:

THE FAMOUS

RUSZITS FURS

AT RETAIL.

Established by Mr. Ruszits 45 Years Ago.

The name of JOHN RUSZITS is known in London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and to EVERY FURRIER IN THE UNITED STATES.

Over Twenty Million Dollars

worth have been sold in the City of New York.

FACTORY AND WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE:

71, 73, 75, 77 MERCER STREET.

RETAIL HOUSE:

Broadway, 22d St. and Fifth Avenue.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

NEW YORK CENTRAL'S ELEVATED TRACKS ABOUT READY.

Trains May Run Over the New Bed Jan. 1—Secretary Lamont's Orders Relating to Operating the Drawbridge.

The iron structural work of the New York Central's elevated roadbed through Park Avenue will be so far completed by next week as to permit the laying of the ties and the tracks, and General Manager Toucey expects to be able to begin the running of trains over the new Harlem Bridge on or about the 1st of next month.

This bridge—the largest four-track draw in the world—has been completed for some time, and has stood several successful tests. Its mechanism and balance are so delicate that one man in an emergency would be able to move it.

General Manager Toucey received yesterday morning from the War Department in Washington definite instructions regarding "the operating of the draws in the bridges crossing the Harlem River." This is a matter of the utmost importance to several railroad companies, inasmuch as the arrangement and maintenance of time schedules must depend on the operation of the drawbridge.

Besides the New York Central service, the trains of the Harlem line, the New York, New Haven and Hartford, and the Boston and Albany will run over the new four-track bridge, and in framing its instructions the War Department has avowedly endeavored to cause as little delay to trains as possible.

Secretary Lamont orders that the draws spanning the Harlem River "shall not be opened except for vessels propelled by steam, with or without vessels in tow; nor shall they be required to be opened at any times other than between 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, except in the case of United States vessels or the police and fire boats of New York City."

The draws must be opened with the least possible delay upon receiving the prescribed signal, except when such signal is given to a railroad bridge only five minutes before the scheduled arrival of an express train. In that case the draw is not to be opened until after the passage of said express, unless the bridge tender has information that said train is delayed as much as five minutes.

These provisions are about as acceptable to the railway officials as any that could be made, taking into fair consideration the interests of the boatmen. There is some fear, however, that the provision requiring the draw to be opened after 5 o'clock P. M. may cause some delays to the suburban trains. A good part of the outgoing suburban traffic on all the roads leading out of the Grand Central Station is after 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Inasmuch as the clear space between the under sides of the drawbridges and the high water of spring tides is twenty-four feet, it is believed that a large part of the Harlem River traffic can be carried on without opening the drawbridges. To that end the Secretary of War orders "that the pilothouses, flagstaffs, and smokestacks of all tugs propelled by steam, with or without vessels in tow, habitually using said river, must not be more than twenty-four feet high above the water line, and if now exceeding that height they must be reduced in height or hinged, so that they can conveniently pass underneath the draws when closed."

All the trains out of the Grand Central Station are now running on the old tracks beneath the elevated structure. As soon as the elevated tracks are put into use a series of iron pillars will be constructed under the centre of the new roadbed. It is now about two years since the improvement was begun, and its entire cost will aggregate nearly $3,500,000, of which the city pays about $750,000. The work has been delayed, owing to legal entanglements over the new station at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Meeting of the Baltimore Reorganization Committee Called.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—A meeting of the Baltimore Reorganization Committee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been called by Major Alexander Shaw, Chairman, for to-morrow afternoon. This will be the first meeting of the committee since the issuance of Expert Little's report. The report will be considered at to-morrow's meeting, as well as the advisability of having another examination of the books and accounts of the railroad by an expert to be employed by the local committee. Mr. Little was employed by the New York Reorganization Committee.

The reorganization of the company is being generally discussed, and it is understood that the New York committee favors an early reorganization. Some financiers think that to push such a plan at present would be unwise, it being contended that better results can be secured if such action is delayed until the physical rehabilitation of the property has been completed and the fullest opportunity given to demonstrate its earning capacity under such conditions. To do this, it is said, at least three years' time should be given.

The question of an assessment on the stock is regarded as problematical. A foreclosure of the property is regarded as unlikely, owing to the advantages of tax exemption enjoyed under the present charter, which, it is said, would be forfeited by a court sale of the property.

More Bonds for the Boston Terminal.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—Mr. Samuel Hoar came before the Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day to ask for the approval of $2,000,000 worth more of bonds for the benefit of the Boston Terminal Company, which is building the Great Southern union station. The $6,000,000 of bonds authorized last July by the Railroad Commissioners have all been taken, and, with necessities arising to $4,115,000 in excess of that amount, the terminal company is again asking for more. It is, however, buying land for the City of Boston for streets, in addition to building a great station, and out of the $10,000,000 required for expenditure the terminal company expects from the city about a round million. This gives the maximum cost of the new station and approaches, roughly estimated, at between $9,000,000 and $10,000,000.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The sale of the Northeastern Railroad of Georgia has been authorized at an upset price of $287,000 by both houses of the Georgia Legislature.

—Suit has been entered against the Erie Railroad Company in the New Jersey Supreme Court by Alfred F. Skinner to recover for the township of Livingston, Essex County, penalties amounting to $3,600 for failure to erect gates at grade crossings.

—Presidents James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway Company, Melville E. Ingalls of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, and S. R. Callaway of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad were in this city yesterday.

—Chauncey M. Depew says of the plan of the Illinois Central Railroad Company to make its employes stockholders of the company that he would not recommend it to the employes of the New York Central because a percentage on investment equal to savings bank interest could not be guaranteed.

—At the annual meeting at Chicago of the Association of Baltimore and Ohio Railway Surgeons these officers were elected: President—Edward C. Brush; First Vice President, J. L. Geyer; Second Vice President—F. H. White; Secretary—J. A. McKean; Executive Committee—J. F. Thompson and W. A. Gannon.

—Judge Vail of the Illinois United States Circuit Court has in the quo warranto proceedings of the People vs. the organization of the present Indiana, Decatur and Western Railway Company overruled the demurrer of the plaintiffs and sustained the pleas of the organization that the consolidation of 1895 was legal.

—Gerrit Fort, chief clerk in the General Passenger Department of the New York Central Railroad, will Jan. 1 be Secretary of the Central Traffic Association, with headquarters in Chicago. Charles E. Storey of the New York Central's advertising bureau will succeed Mr. Fort, and J. E. Root will succeed Mr. Storey.

—The last applications for incorporation of electric trolley roads in Connecticut are by the Portland and East Hampton Street Railway Company through East Haddam and Chatham, Suffield and East Granby Street Railway Company. The General Assembly will be asked to amend the charters of the Shelton Railway Company and the Bridgeport Traction Company to permit of extension of tracks.

—The rule has been established by the Board of Administration of Eastern roads that requests for changes in rates, rules, and regulations be in writing and specify the existing conditions and precise change desired with reason therefor. If competition of other roads necessitates the change the names of such carriers should be given and reference made to the tariff for the rate which it is desired to meet.

—The Canadian Pacific and Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railways were united Wednesday by the completion of the spur line at Hamilton, Ontario. This gives the Canadian Pacific its coveted outlet to Buffalo. The uniting of the roads was witnessed by Sir William Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific; President H. B. Ledyard of the Michigan Central, President J. N. Beckley of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo, and other railroad officials.

A Warning Against Impostors.

Postmaster Dayton has been investigating a report that certain persons representing themselves as agents of the Post Office Clerks' Association are soliciting subscriptions from merchants and others, alleging that the money is to be applied in securing legislation favorable to Post Office employes. The President of the Clerks' Association, Branch No. 3, says that no one has been authorized by that association to make collections, or solicit the same, for the purpose indicated, and that any one engaged in such business should be at once arrested.

Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets. Ideal colorings. Lowest Prices Now.

LONG CREDIT. 104 West 14th Street.

CORBETT AGREES TO FIGHT.

Signs Articles of Agreement for a Meeting with Fitzsimmons.

James J. Corbett, Dan A. Stuart of Dallas, Texas, and a number of sporting men went to Taylor's Hotel in Jersey City yesterday and there Corbett signed an agreement to fight Robert J. Fitzsimmons to a finish for a purse of $15,000, March 17 next.

Stuart will post $5,000 with Richard K. Fox or Al Smith as a guarantee that he can find a place for the match, and he agrees to specify the place before March 17. Corbett and Fitzsimmons must each post $2,000 as a guarantee of good faith. George Siler of Chicago is named as the referee. Fitzsimmons has not signed the articles, but they will be presented to him soon.

Corbett signed the agreement before he noticed that it reserved all privileges for Stuart, and he became somewhat excited when he thought of the kinetoscope privileges. He said: "I would not manage the articles for $1,000,000, but if I find out Julian or Fitz gets any share of the privileges money I will kick for my share."

SHARKEY WINS IN COURT.

Dismissal of the Injunction Case on Motion of His Attorney.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—Sharkey has won again over Fitzsimmons. This time he gains his victory by having the injunction case thrown out of court. The money held by the club will therefore be paid to Sharkey.

In the arguments to-day before Judge Sanderson Gen. Barnes, attorney for the sailor, moved to dismiss the injunction on the ground that there was no distinction between a glove contest and a prizefight. Attorney Friedrich, for Fitzsimmons, asked the Court not to consider outside matters, but to decide according to the allegations.

At the conclusion of the arguments Judge Sanderson said this was the first time the matter had been presented, the former proceedings being merely the taking of depositions, no distinction being made between a glove contest and a prizefight. He therefore dismissed the injunction and threw the case out of court. This gives Sharkey the victory.

Bicycle Riders in Brooklyn.

Some fine sport indoors is anticipated for the bicycle tournament to be held to-morrow evening in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Liberty Wheelmen and Company F. The entry list is large and contains the names of nearly all the riders who have made racing popular in the metropolitan district.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

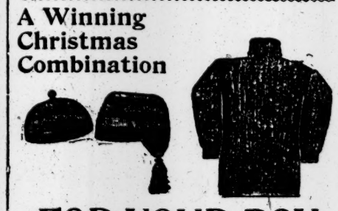
—The December "stag" of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen will be held this evening at the clubhouse, 478 Ninth Street, Brooklyn. A fine programme has been prepared by the Entertainment Committee.

—The Tinkham Cycle Company has just received a large order for their carriers from Mr. T. Tansky, St. Petersburg, Russia. They report that the carrier business has come up very much since election, and prospects for next year's business are good.

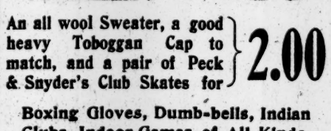
—A special "ladies' night" will be held by the Century Wheelmen at their clubhouse, in West Seventy-first Street, on the 31st inst. The usual fortnightly entertainment for the fair friends of the members was given last evening, a large number being present. At these affairs, which are held on the first and third Thursday evenings of each month, progressive euchre, dancing, singing, and music form the order of entertainment.

SPORTING GOODS.

A Winning Christmas Combination



FOR YOUR BOY



An all wool Sweater, a good heavy Toboggan Cap to match, and a pair of Peck & Snyder's Club Skates for } 2.00

Boxing Gloves, Dumb-bells, Indian Clubs, Indoor Games of All Kinds.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

126-130 Nassau Street, Up-town Depot: 22, 31, 33 West Forty-second Street.

THE LAW SCHOOL COURSE.

A New Ordinance Proposed by the Board of Regents.

ALBANY, Dec. 17.—The law schools of the State are much interested in an ordinance which is proposed for adoption by the Regents, providing that a law school course shall comprise three years, or 1,000 hours of lectures. The adoption of such an ordinance would affect the New York and Buffalo law schools. The Regents held a meeting to-day, but a hearing on this question was postponed until 3 o'clock on Jan. 21 next.

Frank H. Platt and Prof. Chase of the New York Law School, representing that school, and Porter Norton and Herbert P. Bissell, representing the Buffalo Law School, were present at to-day's meeting to be heard on the proposed ordinance.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...7:19|Sun sets...4:35|Moon sets...6:08

HIGH WATER DEC. 18.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
5:54 A. M.	6:30 A. M.	8:19 A. M.
6:24 P. M.	6:54 P. M.	8:43 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 18.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Algonquin	Jacksonville	Dec. 13
Chicago City	Swansea	Dec. 1
City of Augusta	Savannah	Dec. 15
Comal	Galveston	Dec. 12
Comanche	Jacksonville	Dec. 15
Critic	Dundee	Dec. 1
Dunstan	Para	Dec. 9
Edwin	Gibraltar	Dec. 1
El Sol	New Orleans	Dec. 13
Ems	Gibraltar	Dec. 9
Europe	London	Dec. 4
George Heaton	Gibraltar	Nov. 30
Germanic	Liverpool	Dec. 9
Idaho	London	Dec. 3
Iona	Shields	Nov. 21
Manuka	Gibraltar	Nov. 27
Marengo	Newcastle	Nov. 28
Micmac	Swansea	Dec. 4
Munchen	Bremen	Dec. 6
Norge	Christiansand	Dec. 3
Pauline	Shields	Nov. 18
Peconic	Gibraltar	Dec. 4
Philadelphia	La Guayra	Dec. 10
Sorrento	Hamburg	Dec. 3
Southwold	St. Lucia	Dec. 8
Wells City	Swansea	Nov. 23
Whickham	Gibraltar	Nov. 25
Willehad	Bremen	Dec. 4
Yucatan	Havana	Dec. 12

SATURDAY, DEC. 19.

Etruria	Liverpool	Dec. 12
Kansas City	Savannah	Dec. 16
Paris	Southampton	Dec. 12
Rhodora	Swansea	Dec. 4
St. Cuthbert	Antwerp	Dec. 6

SUNDAY, DEC. 20.

Alsatia	Gibraltar	Dec. 6
Colorado	Hull	Dec. 9
El Rio	New Orleans	Dec. 15
La Gascogne	Havre	Dec. 12
Sorrento	Havre	Dec. 6
Torridon	Gibraltar	Dec. 3

MONDAY, DEC. 21.

Advance	Colon	Dec. 14
Anchoria	Glasgow	Dec. 10
Cevic	Liverpool	Dec. 11
City of Washington	Havana	Dec. 17
Coleridge	St. Lucia	Dec. 13
Columbia	Gibraltar	Dec. 14
Patria	Hamburg	Dec. 9

TUESDAY, DEC. 22.

Aladdin	Queenstown	Dec. 10
Kensington	Antwerp	Dec. 12
Mobile	London	Dec. 10
Nasmyth	St. Lucia	Dec. 14
Terrier	Dunkirk	Dec. 7
Werkendam	Rotterdam	Dec. 10

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Colorado	Dec. 18	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Bordeaux	Dec. 18	C. Haiti	3 Bowling Gr.
Algonquin	Dec. 18	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Marengo	Dec. 19	Newcastle	22 State St.
Martello	Dec. 19	Hull	22 State St.
Saratoga	Dec. 19	Havana	113 Wall St.
Alleghany	Dec. 19	Kingston	24 State St.
Mohawk	Dec. 19	London	1 Broadway.
Norwegian	Dec. 19	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Hudson	Dec. 19	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Ardanrose	Dec. 19	Jeremie	24 State St.
Idaho	Dec. 19	London	22 State St.
Sarnia	Dec. 19	Naples	61 Broadway.
Lucania	Dec. 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Dec. 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Bourgogne	Dec. 19	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Hevelius	Dec. 19	Pernambuco	301 Prod. Ex.
Spaarndam	Dec. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Dec. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Gregory	Dec. 21	N. Brazil	58 Gold St.
Valencia	Dec. 22	Colon	Dec. 30, 10 AM
Lahn	Dec. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Dec. 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Paris	Dec. 23	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Dec. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Friesland	Dec. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Dec. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Mobile	Dec. 26	London	1 Broadway.
Werkendam	Dec. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Gascogne	Dec. 26	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Etruria	Dec. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Dec. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Caribee	Dec. 29	W'd'd Isl's.	39 Broadway.
Havel	Dec. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Dec. 30	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
New York	Dec. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
S. of Nebraska	Dec. 30	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Teutonic	Dec. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Zaandam	Dec. 31	Rotterdam	6 Bowling Gr.
Zaandam	Dec. 31	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Massachusetts	Jan. 2	London	1 Broadway.
Campania	Jan. 2	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Jan. 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Jan. 2	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	Jan. 2	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Jan. 2	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Aller	Jan. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Columbia	Jan. 5	Genoa	37 Broadway.
St. Louis	Jan. 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Jan. 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	Jan. 6	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Clive	Jan. 7	Naples, Etc.	61 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Jan. 7	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Furnessia	Jan. 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Aurania	Jan. 9	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Normandie	Jan. 9	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	Jan. 9	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Jan. 9	London	1 Broadway.
Trave	Jan. 12	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Jan. 13	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Jan. 13	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Jan. 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Champagne	Jan. 13	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Jan. 16	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Lucania	Jan. 16	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Jan. 16	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Holstein	Dec.	C. Haiti	24 State St.
Alps	Dec. 22	Belize	24 State St.
Grecian	Dec. 23	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Yucatan	Dec. 23	Havana	113 Wall St.

Arrived—New York, Thursday, Dec. 17.

SS Old Dominion, Blakeman, Newport News and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Pawnee, Staples, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS American, Caurich, Butz, Rotterdam Dec. 2, in ballast to C. H. Randerbrock. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M. yesterday.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Hellmers, Bremen Dec. 8 and Southampton 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:20 A. M. to-day.

SS Circassia, (Br.,) Boothby, Glasgow Dec. 3 and Moville 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at midnight yesterday.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool Dec. 4, with mdse. and one passenger to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 11:55 P. M. Dec. 15.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, London Dec. 3, with mdse. and passengers to the New York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:16 P. M. yesterday.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Nickels, Antwerp Dec. 5, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 P. M. Dec. 15.

SS Martello, (Fr.,) Rea, Hull Nov. 30, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M. to-day.

Sailed.

SS Britannia, for Glasgow; Norwegian, for Glasgow; Tuskar, for Cape Town, &c.; Trinidad, for Bermuda; Frostburg, for Baltimore; Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News; La Grande Duchesse, for Savannah; Santiago, for Nassau, Cienfuegos, and Santiago; Schleswig, for Inagua, Fonde la Paix, &c.

Spoken.

Ship Veragean, (Br.,) Capt. Morrill, from San Francisco July 25 for Queenstown, has put into Barbados, having lost yards, sails, and foremast rigging.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, from New York Dec. 8 for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Saltram, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from New York Dec. 1 for Gloucester, passed Barry to-day.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Hadwin, sld. from Girgenti for New York Dec. 12.

SS Claverhill, (Br.,) Capt. Wigley, sld. from Singapore for New York yesterday.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Capt. Bocquet, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New York Dec. 5, arr. at Algiers Dec. 14.

SS Pomeranian, (Br.,) Capt. Stirratt, from New York Dec. 2, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Francisco, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New York Dec. 5, arr. at Portland, England, to-day and proceeded for Kingswell.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York Dec. 4, arr. at Montevideo to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, for New York, via Gibraltar, sld. from Genoa at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, from New York, via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam at 10 P. M. yesterday.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, for New York, sld. from Rotterdam at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Glamorganshire, (Br.,) Capt. Vyvyan, from New York, via Port Said, arr. at Aden to-day.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, from New York for Flushing, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Megantic, (Br.,) Capt. Foot, for New York, sld. from London to-day.

SS Origen, (Br.,) Capt. Johnson, from New York, via Barbados, arr. at Para yesterday.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 19 will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY—At 6 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for Pernambuco and Santos, per steamship Catania, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Catania.")

SATURDAY.—At 5:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevelius";) at 9 AM for Haiti, Martinique, and Guadeloupe, via Martinique, per steamship Bordeaux, (letters for Venezuela and Curacao must be directed "per Bordeaux";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alleghany; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jeremie and Greytown, per steamship Ardanrose, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ardanrose";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem IV., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad British, and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem IV.";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw.

SUNDAY.—At 5 AM for Progreso, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condal.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. 19, at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 2 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, per steamship Umbria, with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New York, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Lahn, Tu., Dec. 22, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Jan. 12, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Dec. 29, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Jan. 19, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Jan. 5, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Feb. 2, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.	*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
†Fulda, Dec. 30, 10 AM	†Werra, Jan. 16, 10 AM
*Columbia, Jan. 5, 11 AM	†Ems, Jan. 23, 10 AM
†Kaiser, Jan. 9, 10 AM	†Fulda, Feb. 6, 10 AM

FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

Steamers of January 6th and January 16th will proceed to Alexandria.

North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE. TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS Service from New-York to Cherbourg, Paris; Southampton (London), & Hamburg SPRING SEASON BEGINS MARCH 18, 1897. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)

Sailing at 10 A. M.

PARIS.....Dec. 23 | PARIS.....Jan. 13
NEW YORK.....Dec. 30 | NEW YORK.....Jan. 20
ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 6 | ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 27

WINTER CRUISE

To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico.

By the American S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progreso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.

Friesland, Dec. 23, noon | Westernland, Jan. 6, noon
Kensington, Dec. 30, 1 PM | Southwark, Jan. 13, 1 PM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

Winter Cruises Hamburg-American Line

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT BY THE

Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK will leave New York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about ten weeks.

ALSO TO THE WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA will leave New York Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas,) Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, Palm Beach, (Florida,) or Old Point Comfort, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.

LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf...Sat., Dec. 19, 9 A.M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon...Sat., Dec. 26, 5 A. M.

Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Lucania, Dec. 19, 2 PM | Aurania, Jan. 9, 10 AM
Etruria, Dec. 26, 10 AM | Lucania, Jan. 16, 2 PM
Campania, Jan. 2, 3 PM | Servia, Jan. 23, 9 AM

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.

For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, Dec. 23, Noon | Germanic, Jan. 20, Noon
Teutonic, Dec. 30, Noon | Teutonic, Jan. 26, Noon
Britannic, Jan. 6, Noon | Britannic, Feb. 3, Noon
Majestic, Jan. 13, Noon | Majestic, Feb. 10, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers. Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack...Saturday, Dec. 19
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Monday, Dec. 21
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Thursday, Dec. 24
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Saturday, Dec. 26

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight & Passenger line, via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every weekday, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES from N.Y.

SUNNY SEA TRIPS FOR WINTER MONTHS.

Tickets to all Winter Resorts in Florida, Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Hot Springs, Ark., &c. We mail free our 56-page book "WINTER TOURS."

C. H. Mallory & Co., Pier 20, E. R., N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

A Trip to Jamaica,

the Queen of West Indian Islands, by the

Atlas Line

offers exceptional advantages to persons seeking a vacation of limited duration for health and rest. The trip from New-York to Jamaica and return can be made in 17 days. Send for illustrated booklet.

PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK, General Agents

SPEEDING OVER THE SNOW

SLEIGH BELLS JINGLED IN PARKS AND BOULEVARDS.

Many Well-Known Persons Who Enjoyed the Sport Yesterday—High Prices Asked for Teams.

Sleigh bells jingled all day long yesterday in the parks and on the boulevards, and those who were able to procure a sleigh and a horse to draw it enjoyed the first sleighing of the Winter season. It was easier yesterday to get a horse than it was a sleigh, and the man who had to hire one had to pay a pretty penny for it. Some liverymen asked as high as $10 an hour for a horse and cutter, and one man who wanted a big sleigh for the evening was asked $35.

The snow was in fine condition for good sleighing, and with the exception of a few thin places in the park the roads were well covered. These thin places will be covered to-day, and if the frost lasts the sleighing should be better than ever.

Drivers complained a great deal about the avenues leading to the Park. The snow on most of them had been swept to the side and the sleighs had to bump over the road until Fifty-ninth Street was reached.

One of the prettiest turnouts in the Park was that of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes. It was a Russian box sleigh, filled with rich furs and drawn by a pair of gray Orloff mares. The Russian yoke was over the horses' heads and silver bells were strung on it.

Another pretty turnout was that of Mrs. George Spaulding, who drove a pair to a speeding cutter. H. W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank, drove his handsome black mares to a cutter. The team is a very stylish one. Capt. M. C. McDonald handled the reins over his team, American Prince, a chestnut gelding, and black mare by Alcyone. He drove up to the bridge at a fast clip.

Frank Work drove a team of blacks, C. A. Baudouine a team of bays, Lawson N. Fuller a team by Fuller's Wilkes, Frank Ehret a pair of bays, H. H. Hutchings a bay team, Fred Gerken a mixed pair, A. C. Schuyler his bay geldings Dan and Lara, John A. Lewis his bay mares Ruby and Maze, A. D. Loney a cross-matched pair, H. H. Williams a bay and a black. Meyer Bernheimer a pair of chestnuts, S. Pier a bob-tailed pair, and J. B. McDonald a stylish pair to a two-seated sleigh.

Fred Dietz handled the reins over his black stallion Director's Jug, W. S. Slater drove Kaiser Wilkes, J. R. Davidson his black mare by Bayonne Prince, Dr. Dudley his bay gelding Prince, George W. Fields his chestnut gelding Lenox, Park Commissioner Leary his fast bay gelding, Samuel Parker his fast road horse Dick, G. L. Jones a black and gray pacing pair, M. C. McMahon the brown gelding Lew, George Heumann the bay mare Nancy Hanks II., E. Oppenheimer the bay gelding Prince, and H. T. Smith the bay gelding Baron.

Fred Hammond jogged along behind his bay mare Corona. A. Newbold Morris handled the reins over a fast bay. H. Ehrlinger drove the bay Clayton, Fred T. Steinway a bay and a brown, W. E. Parsons, Jr., his gray; A. Newberger his pacer Smilax, 2:17¼. Among others noticed were P. Winslow Sherman, W. Gould Brokaw, A. A. Bonner, E. W. Kearney, Henry Ellis, and W. R. Janvier.

The park stages were put on runners and were crowded from early in the morning until the last trip was made at night.

TO HELP CANAL TRAFFIC.

Erastus Wiman Advocates His Scheme Before the Dock Board.

The Dock Commissioners yesterday listened to arguments by Erastus Wiman and others in favor of a scheme for the handling of canal freights whereby they may be placed at a parity with rail freights.

Mr. Wiman stated that the delays to canal freights here amounted to eighty days in the season of 210 days, making it impossible to compete with rail traffic, and in consequence the flour export trade was diverted to Newport News, Galveston, New Orleans, Pensacola, Baltimore, and other ports. With such a system as was proposed, this business would come to New York, and through bills of lading could be made direct to Liverpool.

Mr. Wiman appeared as the representative of the Consolidated Canal and Lake Company, and he asked that a lease be granted, at a nominal figure, of 700 feet of the bulkhead at Sherman Creek, on the Harlem River, and the pier at the foot of Fifty-fourth Street, on the North River. If the Dock Board, he said, would build a double-deck storage house at Fifty-fourth Street, his company would pay 5 per cent. for the first ten years on the cost of the improvement, and after that time 5 per cent. on the value of the property. The company is building a fleet of boats for lake and canal trade, and intends to carry freight from lake ports to New York, the rate from Buffalo to New York to be 45 cents a ton, or one mill per ton per mile, while under the proposed system the charge for storage and transfer to ocean vessels would not be more than 25 cents per ton. He exhibited contracts with Western millers agreeing to ship direct for export to this port and estimated that the company would eventually handle 10,000,000 barrels of flour a year. The company, he said, would be willing to forfeit its lease if it should carry less than 100,000 tons of freight any year.

George W. Raymond of Buffalo followed Mr. Wiman, and explained the difficulty now encountered in this harbor by canal commerce, and B. F. Ackerman of the Washington Heights Association spoke in advocacy of the plan. It would do much, he thought, to develop the Harlem River property. The company proposes the erection of elevators on the Harlem River property.

President O'Brien favored the scheme, but Mr. Einstein held out on the question of rent for the Fifty-fourth Street pier, the present rate of which is $3,200 per annum. He demanded $3,400. The matter will be further considered before a decision is reached.

Trinity Alumni Dine.

Dr. George Williamson Smith, President of Trinity College, was the guest of honor last evening at the annual dinner of the New York Association of the Alumni of Trinity College at the Hotel Savoy.

The Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert presided, and among the guests and speakers were the Rev. Dr. McConnell, the rector of Holy Trinity in Brooklyn; George Safford Waters, the Rev. Lindsay Parker of Brooklyn, George W. Taller of Ohio, Bishop Potter, John Sabine Smith, Ambrose S. Murray, Jr., Edward D. Appleton, '80; Edward F. Burke, Edward M. Scudder, William G. Davis, Robert Thorne, Frederick E. Haight, E. Lawson Purdy, Victor C. Peterson, and Gilbert P. Coleman.

The Rev. Dr. McConnell responded to the sentiment, Pro Ecclesia et Pro Patria. "College Life and Its Opportunities" was the theme of the Rev. Lindsay Parker.

Arrives on the Germanic.

Among the passengers on the White Star steamer Germanic, from Liverpool and Queenstown, which reached Quarantine last night, were J. R. Roosevelt, Secretary of the United States Embassy at London; Hon. Winfield Smith, J. A. Vanderpoel, and S. M. Wilson.

Flint's Fine Furniture
Christmas Musical Novelties.
Factory Prices.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Smith—Tailer.

One of the largest and most fashionable weddings of the season was that of Miss Fannie Bogert Tailer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Tailer of 11 Washington Square North, to Sidney Johnston Smith at Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, yesterday afternoon. The church was crowded. The decorations consisted of palms, Bride roses, lilies, and orchids, and flambeaus of palms and roses extended on the pews in the central aisle. The musical part of the service was sung by the full choir of boys and men, under the direction of Organist Helfenstein. At 3 o'clock the first half of the "Lohengrin" Wedding March was played on both organs. The processional hymn, "O Perfect Love," followed, after which the bride and bridegroom met at the chancel steps.

The bride was given away by her father. She was prettily gowned in white satin, trimmed with point lace and orange blossoms. It was made by Rodenitz of Paris. Her veil was of point lace and was secured by a diamond-studded butterfly with ruby eyes, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried lilies of the valley and Bride roses. Her only attendant was Miss Alice Blight, who was attired in a pale peacock-blue dress, trimmed with silver passementerie. She wore a dark-green picture hat dressed with dark-green plumes.

The Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector of the church, began the ceremony by reading the betrothal, which was followed by the soprano solo "The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden," by Master Harry Smith. The Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, continued the service and performed the ceremony, with the assistance of Bishop Potter, who pronounced the benediction. As the recessional the second half of the "Lohengrin" wedding march was sung by the choir.

The best man was Andrew W. Smith, the bridegroom's brother. The ushers were Lispenard Stewart, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Richard T. Wilson, Jr., J. D. R. Baldwin, James W. Appleton, Dudley R. Winthrop, and Gordon Paddock. They wore diamond and ruby horseshoe scarfpins, the gift of the bridegroom. A large reception and an elaborate dinner served by Candler followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents.

Among those who witnessed the ceremony and attended the reception were Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Charles Havemeyer, Mrs. William Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kessler, Mrs. Samuel Smith, mother of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, the Misses Hewitt, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, C. W. Tillinghast, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Hammond Bacon, Miss Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Sword, Miss Sword, James Freeland Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. William Tailer, Dr. Lusk, Mr. and Mrs. James Lent Barclay, the Misses Lusk, A. Van Winkle, C. Stacy Clark, Gen. and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Miss Kessler, the Misses Fitzgerald, Miss Anna Rutherford Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. William Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Fiedler, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tuck, the Misses Tuck, J. Frederic Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Montant, Col. Best, United States Army; Mr. and Mrs. Devereux Clapp, Miss Devereux Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Ashton de Peyster, the Misses de Peyster, Mr. and Mrs. Robert V. McKim, Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bishop, Arthur L. Niles, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Merrill, M. V. B. Davis, Miss Julie Bradley, Mrs. Edson Bradley, S. Brinckerhoff Thorne, Miss Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. A. Van Winkle, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson Carroll, Mrs. Peabody, Mrs. M. P. Field, Miss Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Courtland de Peyster Field, Miss Elizabeth W. Brown of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, Miss Constance P. Fiedler, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mrs. Henry A. Tailer, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. W. Robert Tailer, and Mr. and Mrs. James Colby Colgate.

Mack—Levy.

One of the largest and most fashionable weddings in up-town Hebrew circles occurred yesterday afternoon, when Miss Hattie Levy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Levy of 1,889 Madison Avenue, was married to Mr. Laurence Mack, also of this city. The ceremony was performed at Temple Israel, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, at sunset. The temple was decorated with potted palms, cut flowers, and holly roping. The centre aisle of the church was transformed into an arch of evergreens, while the altar was banked with smilax and bridesmaid's roses. There were fully a thousand persons in the temple when the bride entered, attired in a charming gown of white satin, with a court train trimmed with duchesse lace. Her veil was of tulle caught with diamond ornaments. In place of the customary bunch of roses, she carried a bridal Bible of white satin. She was attended by her sister, Miss Pauline Levy, attired in a gown of pink satin.

The bridesmaids were Miss Lillian Mack, Miss Rose Holzman, Miss Etta Finn, and Miss Birdie Spencer. Mr. Milton Mack was best man, and the ushers were Mr. E. Levy, Mr. Charles Levy, Mr. Louis L. Mack, and Mr. H. Schöttenfels. The bridegroom met the bride at the altar, and the ceremony was performed by Rabbi Harris, pastor of Temple Israel. A reception followed the ceremony at the Ellersle, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, where a course supper was served by Fenouillet. At midnight the couple started on their wedding tour through the South. They will make Harlem their home on their return. Among the guests at the wedding supper were Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Mack, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel P. Hays, Mrs. E. Mack, Mr. and Mrs. William Finn, Mr. and Mrs. I. Shelby Weiler, Mrs. S. Frend, Mr. and Mrs. M. Levenson, Mr. and Mrs. William Mack, Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Mack, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ellison, Mr. Sol Denzer, Mr. Albert Bendix, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Frank, Mr. Charles Bernheim, Mr. and Mrs. L. Levy, Miss Bernheim, Miss Denzer, Mr. and Mrs. Raphael, Mr. and Mrs. Rutsky, Mr. and Mrs. Bendet Issacs, Mr. Henry Lewis, Dr. and Mrs. Seymour Oppenheimer, Miss Mabel Weiler, Mr. and Mrs. William Lauterbach, and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Gallinger.

Cross—King.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 17.—Fully 400 invited guests attended the marriage ceremony of Miss Lorania Carrington King and Harry Parsons Cross, once centre of the Yale football team, at St. John's Church to-day. Among the guests were the most prominent representatives of Providence society.

The Rev. Charles A. L. Richards, rector of St. John's Church, performed the marriage ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, Jr., of Grace Church. Frederick A. King, brother of the bride, gave the bride away, and William O. Hickock, the Yale athlete and football player, officiated as best man. Miss Mary Jones Farquhar King was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Madeleine Goddard of Providence, Miss Rose Baker of Springfield, Miss Lily Foster of Providence, and Miss B. F. Robinson of Wakefield. The ushers were William Payson of New York, Dr. R. R. Robinson and B. F. Robinson of Wakefield, Frank Wheelwright, Gilbert M. King, and Edward Ely of Providence.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of Mrs. F. G. King, 48 College Street, the former home of the bride. The house had been adorned with floral decorations, evergreens, and potted plants. The list of wedding presents numbered nearly 250, and represented tokens of affection from a large circle of Providence and out-of-town friends.

Simpson—Bryant.

An unusually interesting marriage ceremony was that which occurred in Washington yesterday, uniting Miss Agnes Carolan Bryant and Mr. Frederick Balton Simpson. The bride is the daughter of Mr. Carolan O'Brien Bryant and granddaughter of the late John Anderson, the tobacconist, of New York. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Simpson, well known and wealthy residents of New York. The ceremony occurred at Epiphany Church, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Miss Jennie Stone, Miss Mary Stone, and Miss Ethel Norris acted as bridesmaids. The maid of honor, Miss Amy Bryant, sister of the bride, in a gown of pale blue organdie over pale blue satin, trimmed with ribbons the same hue, walked before the tiny flower girl. She carried a bouquet of white carnations held with pale blue ribbons.

The bride was directly preceded by Miss Florence Stone, a flaxen-haired maid of five Summers or more, gowned picturesquely in white muslin and carrying a huge cluster of pink carnations. The bride, who is fair and tall, and very graceful, was escorted by her father, who consigned her to the keeping of the bridegroom at the altar. She was radiant in a rich bridal toilet of white satin, the yoke of pearl passementerie, and edged with rare Duchesse lace worn by her mother upon her wedding day. Her long tulle veil was fastened with a sunburst of diamonds and pearls, the gift of the bridegroom, and she carried a bouquet of bride roses. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Charles Gregg of Philadelphia as best man. The nuptial service was read impressively by the Rev. Dr. Randolph McKim, rector of the church.

Mizner—Richards.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 17.—A military wedding in St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church this afternoon joined the fortunes of Gen. J. K. Mizner, United States Army, stationed as commandant at Fort Assinaboine, Mon., and Mrs. J. R. Richards. Directly after the ceremony, Gen. and Mrs. Mizner left for New York, whence they will sail next week for Europe. Among the army officers who participated in the marriage were Gen. Henry K. Mizner, United States Army, retired, of Detroit, Mich.; St. John J. Pushing, Tenth United States Cavalry; Lieut. J. A. Moss, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry; Lieut. George Vidmer, Tenth United States Cavalry, and W. H. Vidmer of Mobile, Ala.

Monarch—McKenzie.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Dec. 17.—Katherine A. McKenzie, daughter of James A. McKenzie, United States Minister to Peru, became the wife of H. Lamar Monarch, a young attorney of Owensborough at noon to-day. The ceremony was performed at the home of Col. H. P. Potter by the Right Rev. William George McCloskey, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Louisville. Mr. and Mrs. Monarch left for the East for a brief tour. Minister McKenzie, who has been at home on a leave of absence, will return at once to Peru. Mr. Monarch is the eldest son of Col. M. V. Monarch, the wealthy Owensborough distiller.

Sommerhoff—Ruetter.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Mrs. Helena Ruetter, a widow, was married here to-day to Mr. Hans Sommerhoff, a widower. Both are residents of New York. The wedding, which was very private, took place at All Saints' Church, Knightsbridge, the Rev. R. Stewart officiating. A special license for the marriage was obtained through the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mr. Bayard, the American Ambassador.

Mr. Sommerhoff is of the firm of Woerishoffer & Co. of 50 Exchange Place, this city.

TENEMENT HOUSE REFORM.

Question Discussed After a Good Government Club Dinner.

The Good Government Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District, of which George H. Putnam is President, gave a dinner last night at the Sherman Square Hotel, Seventy-first Street and the Boulevard. Afterward a public meeting was held in the hotel parlors to hear addresses on "Tenement House Reform," by Richard Watson Gilder, Dr. E. L. R. Gould, and Alfred T. White, ex-City Works Commissioner of Brooklyn.

The following were present at the dinner: George H. Putnam, G. B. Moffat, J. L. Busk, T. H. Greene, A. W. Openhym, R. B. Hirsch, A. B. Robinson, A. A. Levi, M. D. Rothschild, A. Knauth, Dr. W. Mendelson, H. R. Kuhhardt, C. L. Westcott, H. A. Davis, A. Whitman, J. H. C. Nevius, C. F. Pierce, Dr. W. B. Noyes, G. Colgate, A. W. Watson, J. F. Andrew, and Dr. Chamberlain.

The progress made in the movement to provide model tenements was reviewed at the public meeting, and the legislation toward lessening the evils resulting from dark halls and overcrowding was also discussed. Dr. Gould said that 88 per cent. of the model housing agencies in large cities received more than a normal return from their investment, and that a solution of the housing problem could be made profitably by those who might undertake it.

Fell in Front of the Horses.

Dennis McCarthy, forty-seven years old, of 412 West Thirteenth Street was helping his friend, Henry Higgins, a driver for Henry Lindermyer & Sons, to start a heavy truck which was fast in the snow on Prince Street, near Marion, last night, when he fell in front of the four horses as they were starting. The truck passed over his leg, and it is thought one of the horses stepped on him. He will probably die.

As an Antidote for Opium.

At a meeting of the Academy of Medicine last night Dr. W. O. Moore told of his experiments with permanganate of potash as an antidote to opium poison. Dr. Moore tried experiments with himself, and every time he took an equal amount of the permanganate after the opium, he suffered no ill effects from the poison. Dr. Andrew H. Smith read a paper on "The Essential Nature of Croupous Pneumonia," which was discussed fully by the doctors.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—The dancing class known as the Bachelors' and Spinsters' Dance will give its first ball at Mendelssohn Hall, Fortieth Street near Broadway, this evening.

—The first Assembly dance of the season took place last evening at the Pouch Gallery, Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. About seventy couples were present. The patronesses were Mrs. Frederick W. Wurster, Mrs. J. Henry Dick, Mrs. John Cartledge, and Mrs. James C. Hayes. The cotillion was led by Mr. George Buck.

—Mrs. J. Herbert Johnston gave a musical for the benefit of her protégé, Mlle. Eva Sylva, to a fashionable company at her residence, 18 Washington Square, yesterday afternoon. Mlle. Sylva sang several French songs and duets with Christian Fritsch. She was also assisted by Miss Marie L. Braekman, Frederic H. Cheeswright, and A. S. Holt.

—Mrs. Frederick W. Whitredge of 16 East Eleventh Street entertained the members of the Thursday Evening Euchre Club at her residence last evening. Some of those present were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Miss Griswold, the Misses Parker, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, Jr., Evert Jansen Wendell, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. Burton N. Harrison, Dr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Jesup, Jr.

—An interesting lecture in French, entitled "Le Fils de Napoleon Premier," was delivered before a select audience at Sherry's by Prof. A. L. Wisner, in aid of the Country Home for Convalescent Babies, yesterday afternoon. Among those present were Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, Mrs. C. S. Abercrombie, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. C. Alexander, Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. C. H. de Rham, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. A. Cass-Canfield, Mrs. J. A. Burden, Mrs. Clews, Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin, Mrs. R. Winthrop, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. H. F. Kean, Mrs. S. D. Ripley, and Mrs. H. Parish.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

TWO SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS

Gen. Buckner and Chairman Bynum Speak of the Future.

Gen. Simon B. Buckner, the candidate of the National Democrats for Vice President in the recent campaign, and William D. Bynum, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Party, came to this city yesterday. They are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It was by accident that they met here. Gen. Buckner is accompanied by his family, and came from Kentucky. Mr. Bynum is on his way to Indianapolis from Washington, and stopped here to meet his daughter.

Gen. Buckner was in the corridor last evening. He wore a black slouch hat and smoked the long-stemmed corncob pipe which is his constant companion.

"I weathered the campaign in good shape," he said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. "It didn't have any serious effect on my health. I'm good for my share of wear and tear yet. The National Democrats will be the future Democratic Party of the country. They represent Democratic principles, and they are the only ones who do. The Democrats of the future will stand on the Indianapolis platform."

"Will Bryanism show itself again?"

"That depends on how McKinley and his party behave. They seem to have lost sight of the fact that the victory of November was a sound-money victory. We hear that they do not propose to give so much attention to the reform in the currency as to the enactment of a tariff bill. They will simply break down their own party if they follow that policy. If they do that, then Bryanism will appear again in four years with greater strength than ever."

Chairman Bynum met Gen. Buckner in the corridor, and they shook hands and chatted for a few minutes. Mr. Bynum said he should go to Indianapolis before he took any steps toward establishing permanent headquarters in this city. "I do not know when the headquarters will be opened," said Mr. Bynum. "Probably not for some time. I do not expect to make any arrangements for the new departure on my present trip."

GEN. BUCKNER SNUBBED.

Old Friends in Washington Show Him Scant Courtesy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Gen. Buckner of Kentucky while here yesterday attracted much attention from those who had not seen him before, but from his old friends he received small courtesy. Members of the Southern Democratic colony at the old Metropolitan Hotel were marked in their coldness toward the General.

Many of the General's former friends among the ex-Confederates openly shunned him or extended painfully mechanical greetings.

He was subjected to the same frayed hospitality that Senator Palmer and ex-Congressman Bynum have met in certain quarters in Washington since the gold Democratic party was launched.

"Boss" McLaughlin for Senator.

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan has come out in favor of "Boss" McLaughlin as the successor of David B. Hill, in the United States Senate. There are some politicians who believe Mr. Sullivan is not sincere, but the Senator says he never was more in earnest in his life. He said yesterday: "I intend to vote for Mr. McLaughlin. What is more, I am willing to make a bet that the Democratic Senators in caucus will agree on Mr. McLaughlin's name for the office. We will not vote for Cantor, Grady, or anybody else outside of McLaughlin."

YALE-HARVARD ATHLETICS.

Arrangements to Establish the Old Relations Not Completed.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 17.—Now that it is practically assured that athletic relations with Yale are shortly to be resumed, renewed interest in every sport is being taken at Harvard.

Although the breaking off of relations with the New Haven college two years ago did not in the least lessen the efforts of the athletes or lower the standard of the teams and crews, it has all along been felt at Cambridge that a contest without Yale as the opposing party was hardly a contest at all.

Yale, too, is glad enough to get back and line up against her old rivals again. Of course, things will not be on the same plane as before the rupture. Changes insisted upon by Harvard will be in order, and intercollegiate sport will enter a new era.

In the first place, the dictum of the Harvard Faculty, which prescribes that no games shall take place except on college grounds, will have to be lived up to, and that puts a stop to football games at Springfield and baseball games at New York. Yale is by no means in love with this arrangement, for somehow or other the New Haven boys are as averse to playing in their home town as to playing in Cambridge, and always prefer a neutral spot, but in the present arranging of relations they are accepting rather than dictating terms. It is probable, however, that the baseball agreement will read that in case of a tie the final game will be played on neutral grounds.

Poughkeepsie is almost certain to be the scene of the boat race, but whether the programme is to present a five-cornered race for the intercollegiate championship of America, with Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Columbia, or the quadrangular race of last year, with an additional deal race three weeks distant between the Crimson and the Blue, it remains for Yale to say.

No change will be made in the former arrangements in regard to track and field sports. The dual meets will again be inaugurated under the old system, alternating between Cambridge and New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 17.—President Garrison of the Yale football team said to-day of the proposed Yale-Harvard athletic negotiations: "The negotiations regarding a series of contests in all branches of athletics between Harvard and Yale cannot be said to be definitely determined. There is a hitch in regard to the date of the boat race, Yale having acceded to Harvard's condition that the race should be rowed over the same course as the race between Harvard and Cornell. Under no conditions could the Yale crew leave New Haven before June 12, the day after the close of recitations, this having been strictly adhered to even in the case of last year's trip to Henley. Yale has offered to row at any time after June 27, leaving the place to Harvard. This condition the Harvard authorities are unable to accept."

This statement is understood to officially cover Yale's side of the case.

Couldn't Find the Company.

J. J. Collins of 137 East Ninth Street was remanded for further examination in the Centre Street Court yesterday on the charge of conducting a bogus fire insurance company. A year ago James Foss insured his restaurant at 565 Pearl Street with the American Union Association of 26 Cedar Street. He learned later that no such fire insurance company existed, and when Collins called yesterday to ask a renewal of the policy he caused his arrest. Collins is not the man from whom he received the original policy. Collins said in court that he is collector for the company and knows nothing of its workings.

Washington Girl Attempts Suicide.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Miss Lucy Wager, said to be a niece of the late Associate Justice Swayne of the United States Supreme Court, made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide this morning. She tried to jump off the ferry wharf at Alexandria, Va., but was caught by bystanders. A year ago she was in an insane asylum.

BROOKLYNS WIN AT POLO.

Passaics Beaten in First Match in Clermont Avenue Rink.

The first polo match in the Clermont Avenue (Brooklyn) Skating Rink took place last night between the Brooklyn Polo Club and the Passaics. A large crowd turned out and gave enthusiastic support to the teams.

Each play of the home team by which it won two successive goals, making a score of 2 to 0, was loudly cheered.

In the first half of fifteen minutes neither side scored, though Westvelt of the Passaics drove the ball the entire length of the rink, just missing the cage. It was skillfully stopped by A. Longfield. Several fine plays were made in the next half, the ball staying most of the time near the goal of the Passaics. The home team's work was decidedly superior to that of the visitors.

Clarkson of the Passaics neatly drove the ball with a fine aim, and it would have entered the cage but for the Brooklyn tender. After three minutes' play around the Passaic's cage the ball was sent in by Fitz Morice.

The Brooklyns won their second goal by the Passaics putting the ball into their own cage. Brooklyn fouled in the centre by holding the ball, and then caught it and drove it toward the cage, when Fitz Morice made a drive which was stopped, and Moloney caught it, and in driving sent it against the tender's foot. It glanced into the cage. This was the line up:

Brooklyns.	Position.	Passaics.
J. E. Longfield..	First rush	W. Brown
F. Ellison, Capt.	Second rush ...	F. Westvelt
F. K. Kayser.....	Centre	R. Clarkson
A. Ritter.....	Half back	O. Moloney
A. Longfield.....	Goal	E. Clarkson
Fitz Morice.....	Drive ..	R. D. Shaw, Capt.

M. A. Bushfield, referee; G. Kefner, timekeeper. Score: Brooklyns, 2; Passaics, 0.

Special Meeting of a Yacht Club.

Commodore E. M. Brown, at the request of Capts. Dickerson, Maxwell, and Postley, has called a special meeting of the New York Yacht Club for next Tuesday evening. The object of the meeting is to appoint a committee of five, who shall have power to call a convention of delegates from yacht clubs for the purpose of considering the advisability of organizing a Yacht Racing League, the object of which league shall be to establish uniform co-operation on measurement, classification, and racing rules, the promotion of yacht building, the encouragement and elevation of the sport, and the preservation of yachting history and racing records. This committee is to have power to enter the club in the league, but the entrance is only to become complete and operative upon the club's ratification thereof by subsequent constitutional amendment.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Amos Mosher, twenty-five years old, of Cold Spring, was killed to-day near his home by an express train on the Hudson River Road.

WEST CONCORD, Vt., Dec. 17.—Mrs. H. S. Tenney to-day celebrated her one hundred and first birthday. Many friends called at her home and extended congratulations. Mrs. Tenney was the first woman settler in West Concord. She is in excellent health.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The gunboat Petrel was placed in commission at the Mare Island (California) Navy Yard to-day after thorough repairs. She will be drilled in Santa Barbara Channel for a short time and then sent back to duty on the China stations.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—The collapse of the outer part of a coal shed owned by Chapin, Wood & Co., 512 Atlantic Avenue, this afternoon buried several men under tons of coal and resulted in the death of a colored laborer and serious injury to two other laboring men.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 17.—The Executive Committee of the Confederate Memorial Association has issued an address to the public, appealing for aid in raising funds to erect a memorial institute edifice to be conducted under the management of the United Confederate Veterans.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and laundress; best of reference. I. D., Box 281 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. 154 East 32d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable woman; city or country; day, week, or month; thorough, good cook; understands all kinds of baking; best city reference. Call, two days, at 531 3d Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook, by day, week, or month; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best city reference. L. T., Box 319, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent cook; understands all branches of cooking; last employer can be seen; best city reference. Ring Barrett's bell, 128 West 31st St.

COOK.—By competent cook; understands all kinds family cooking; no objection to country; city reference. W., 452 6th Av.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By refined, elderly, Christian lady; good penman; fine hand sewing; repairing dresses; nominal salary; permanently, or $1 a day; references. Stephenson, 2,180 8th Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to work by day, week, or month; wash, iron, or clean; first-class laundress; personal reference. 128 West 50th St. Mary Allen.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 181 West 23d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman, to do general housework; good city references. 161 West 33d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as first-class laundress; excellent reference. D. B., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent, trustworthy young woman as infant's nurse, or growing child; city, country, or travel; best of references. 10 West 44th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress, and wait on ladies or children; assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 408 Lexington Av., Kennedy's bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—A lady desires a place for a first-class waitress or parlormaid. Call, from 2 to 4, 42 West 21st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Well-appearing man; married; thoroughly competent and reliable; careful, experienced driver; highest city references; last employer can be seen. P. F., care J. B. Brewster & Co., 311 West 43d St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires situation for coachman; reliable married man; best reference; city or country. Address former employer, H. W. De Forest, 39 Broad St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; single, thoroughly understands his business in all branches; best city references. J. M., 17 East 52d St.

Grooms.

GROOM and FOOTMAN.—By a young Englishman; city or country. 166 East 88th St., private stable.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services will be held on Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M. in the Hall, No. 426 Columbus Av., between 80th and 81st Sts. Preaching by Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

418T ST., 43 EAST.—Large sunny room; heated; all conveniences; excellent board; moderate rates; table board; references.

106 WEST 70TH ST.—Furnished rooms, with board; desirable locality; near Park; references given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS; CONVENient principal hotels, clubs. 109 Madison Av. and 12 East 29th St.

HOTELS.

HOTEL MAJESTIC.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
CENTRAL PARK W., 72D & 71ST STS., NEW YORK.
THE ELITE HOTEL OF AMERICA.
One of the
Largest and Finest in the World.
600 ROOMS WITH 245 BATHROOMS.
MOST LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED.
CUISINE OF THE HIGHEST ORDER.
An Ideal Resort for Families, Transients, and Tourists.
Select Orchestral Music Every Evening.
Spacious Foyer, Conversational and Promenade Halls, Drawing and Music Rooms.
EXCELLENT APPOINTMENTS FOR PRIVATE DINNERS, BANQUETS, DANCES, AND RECEPTIONS.
WITHIN TWENTY MINUTES' REACH OF THE BUSINESS AND THEATRE DISTRICTS.

WINTER RESORTS.

WHY GO SOUTH?
There is within 58 miles of New York
An Ideal Winter Resort.
Finest Winter Hotel in the North.
The Lakewood Hotel, "Among the Pines."
Piazzas one-third of a mile in extent, inclosed in glass, and filled with tropical plants.
Music Daily in Sun Parlors.
T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
Lakewood, N. J.
Of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.
THOMASVILLE, GA.
PINEY WOODS HOTEL,
Annex open for Guests December 15.
HOTEL OPENS JANUARY 2D, 1897.
All modern improvements; good roads and drives, bicycle paths, quail shooting, etc. For circular and information address F. A. BUDLONG, PLAZA HOTEL, N. Y. CITY, or
WM. E. DAVIES, Thomasville, Ga.
The Laurel House
OF
Lakewood, New Jersey,
David B. Plumer, Manager.

GROCERIES.

Fancy Table Raisins, Cooking Raisins, Currants, Nuts, Oranges, Grapes and Fancy Goods for the holidays in great variety.
No New Year's table complete without our 43 Blend of Coffee. No afternoon teas please the lad

MRS. DRAYTON MARRIED

WILLIAM ASTOR'S DAUGHTER NOW MRS. GEORGE HAIG.

A Very Quiet but Very Select Wedding In St. Columbia's Church, London—The Bridal Couple Start for Paris.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton, daughter of Mrs. William Astor, was married in St. Columbia's Church this afternoon to Mr. George Haig, a member of the firm of Haig & Haig, whisky merchants of London.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Donald McLeod, D. D., pastor of the church, and one of the Queen's Chaplains in the National Church of Scotland. Not more than thirty persons were present, about twenty of them being intimate friends of the contracting parties. These included Count and Countess Zoborowski, who accompanied Mrs. Drayton to the church; the Marquis and Marchioness of Conyngham, Lord Carlingford, Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam, Lady Hesketh, daughter of the late Senator William Sharon of Nevada; Mrs. and Miss Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Haig, Mr. John Haig, brother of the bridegroom; Mrs. George Haig, and United States Consul General Patrick A. Collins.

Mrs. Drayton arrived at the church at 1 o'clock, and Mr. Haig drove up almost immediately afterward. Mr. Haig, with his best man, the Hon. Kenneth Howard, stood upon the steps of the chancel as Mrs. Drayton, attended by Countess Zoborowski, walked up the aisle and joined him, the choir meanwhite singing a hymn. The bride was given away by Count Zoborowski. The bride was dressed in a dark plum-colored morning gown, with a hat trimmed with plum-colored velvet, white feathers, and violets. In her hand she carried a spray bouquet of white lilacs and purple orchids. Countess Zoborowski's costume was of apple green.

Before the ceremony Dr. McLeod delivered a homily upon the marriage state..

The register was signed by Consul General Collins as witness, at the request of the bride. The organ played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" as the party left the church and entered carriages to be driven to the bride's residence, on Hertford Street, Mayfair, where a wedding breakfast was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Haig left London for Dover at 4:30 P. M., en route for Paris, where they will arrive to-morrow morning. Later they will go to Nice.

MRS. HAIG'S CAREER.

Unfortunate in Her Former Matrimonial Venture.

Mrs. Haig, whose maiden name was Charlotte Augusta Astor, is the third daughter of William Astor. She was married when about twenty-one years of age to J. Coleman Drayton, a wealthy Philadelphian of good name and position. The young couple began their married life under smiling skies.

About six years ago New York society was startled by the announcement that Mr. Drayton contemplated a divorce from his wife on account of the attentions paid her by Hallett Allsopp Borrowe. Soon after Mr. Drayton took his wife and three children abroad Borrowe followed. Drayton challenged him to a duel in March, 1892. This never came off, as friends intervened, and Borrowe's friends asserted that Drayton had played the rôle of a complaisant husband, and therefore did not deserve satisfaction. When Mrs. Drayton's father died it was found that he had disinherited her, although $850,000 was left her children. Mrs. Drayton's brother, John Jacob Astor, subsequently settled $1,000,000 upon her.

Drayton's application for a divorce was filed in 1894. Mrs. Drayton brought a counter-suit for divorce on the grounds of desertion and non-support, and after a long litigation Drayton allowed the case to go by default.

Meanwhile Mrs. Drayton remained in Europe most of the time, coming to New York occasionally on matters connected with her suit. Her mother, Mrs. William Astor, made one or two attempts to reintroduce her to New York society, notably by giving her a luncheon at Newport in the Summer of 1894, but, while society respected Mrs. Astor's natural feeling and desire to have her daughter's position again given her, it still showed plainly in many ways its indisposition to receive Mrs. Drayton, and Mrs. Astor gave up the attempt to reinstate her in society.

Mr. Borrowe married a few weeks ago Miss Annie Corbin, daughter of the late Austin Corbin. Mr. Drayton is living in this city very quietly with his children.

FOR THE HOSPITAL FUND.

Contributions Received by the Saturday and Sunday Association.

Charles Lanier, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 17 Nassau Street, reports the following contributions to the general fund of the collection up to date:

From Bankers and Brokers.

J. P. Morgan & Co.	$1,000	L. von Hoffmann & Co.	$250
Morton, Bliss & Co.	250	Lazard Frères	150
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	250	Hallgarten & Co.	150
Belmont & Co.	250	George Coppell	50
Speyer & Co.	250	Blair & Co.	25
		William Lawson.	10

From Lawyers.

Lawyers' Sound-Money Club	$150	F. Kernochan	$10
Melville C. Day	25	Alex. W. Frazer	10
Francis L. Stetson	25	George L. Rives	10
A. H. Joline	25	Charles H. Russell	10
Thomas Thacher	25	G. W. Van Slyck	10
J. L. Cadwallader	20	F. W. Stevens	10
O. G. Jennings	10	G. P. Sanborn	10
J. Frankenheimer	10	A. Symington	5
Howard Townsend	10	Nelson B. Burr	5

From Miscellanous Sources.

Kunhardt & Co.	$250	J. Campbell & Co.	$25
Tiffany & Co.	100	R. H. Robertson	25
Calhoun, Robbins & Co.	100	S. Oppenheimer & Levy	20
Rogers, Peet & Co.	100	Employes Commercial Cable Co.	19
M. Sampter, Sons & Co.	100	Sinclair & Valentine	13
Providence and Stonington S. S. Company	100	Mrs. G. W. Ford	10
F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co.	100	Heinman & Lichten	10
Marc Eidlitz & Son	50	I. Modry & Co.	10
Anson W. Hard	50	F. C. Jennings & Co.	10
George C. Rand	50	Froment & Co.	10
Lamb, Finlay & Co.	50	Fraser & Co.	10
Milliken Brothers	50	John W. Edmonds	10
M. & C. Mayer	50	First Hungarian Relief Society	10
Ferguson Brothers	25	City Lodge, F. & A. M.	10
E. P. Gleason Manufacturing Co.	25	Empire City Lodge, F. & A. M.	10
American Metal Co.	25	True Craftsman's Lodge, F. & A. M.	10
Post & McCord	25	King Solomon Lodge, F. & A. M.	10
W. H. Wallace & Co.	25		

Wheelmen's Hearing Postponed.

Through its Good Roads Committee, the Morris Wheelmen's club is making an effort to have a macadamized strip laid on each side of Jerome Avenue. In bad weather the avenue is said to be almost impassable for vehicles. Jerome Avenue offers the most direct route to Woodlawn Cemetery.

A large party of wheelmen visited the City Hall yesterday to petition the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the desired improvement. The board had so much business on hand that the wheelmen were requested to call Tuesday at 11 A. M.

H. H. Spindler, Chairman of the Good Roads Committee, and Civil Justice Sims represented the Morris Wheelmen. The New York Consulate of the League of American Wheelmen had some of its most prominent members on hand to supplement the efforts of the Morris men, namely, Senior Consul James B. Townsend, Will K. Pitman, W. J. McCormick, J. W. Walters, and J. H. Shope.

ROYAL

The absolutely pure

BAKING POWDER

ROYAL—the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world—celebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It makes your cakes, biscuit, bread, etc., healthful, it assures you against alum and all forms of adulteration that go with the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LEGAL NOTES.

The long controversy between Margaret Finn and her sister, Jane Duffy, over the ownership of $1,000, which has been on deposit in the Greenwich Savings Bank for over thirteen years, was ended yesterday with a dismissal of the complaint by Justice Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Special Term. Margaret Finn brought the action, claiming that on Aug. 15, 1883, she called at the bank with her sister Jane and handed $1,000, which was deposited in the name of the sister, who gave Margaret the passbook which she received from the bank, and that it was understood between them that this sum should be saved in Jane's name for Margaret's use. Jane asserts, on the other hand, that the money belonged to her individually, and was made up of the savings of many years as a domestic. The first trial, in the Court of Common Pleas, where the suit was originally brought, resulted in judgment for the plaintiff. The General Term ordered a new trial, saying: "In view of the lapse of time between the deposit and the plaintiff's demand, the fact that defendant was the actual depositor, and so, presumptively, the owner, and having in mind the gravity of the situation as bearing upon the security of property, we must expect to be confronted with very persuasive evidence of the plaintiff's right to recover in an action of this nature, in order that such recovery may be upheld." Additional evidence was given on behalf of plaintiff on the present trial, mainly of alleged admissions on the part of the defendant. Justice Lawrence, in his opinion, says the burden of proof is upon the plaintiff to show that the deposit, which has stood so long in the name of the defendant, was in fact a deposit of her own money. From her demeanor on the stand, he thinks, she could hardly be deemed responsible for her actions or statements, while the defendant impressed him as giving a truthful statement of the facts.

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A judgment secured by the Baker Transfer Company in a suit against the Merchants' Refrigerating and Ice Manufacturing Company for breach of contract to deliver ice to the plaintiff company has been reversed by the Appellate Division, First Department. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, who gives the opinion of the court, holds that it was error to charge the jury that the plaintiff was entitled to recover what it could have received for the ice without deducting the cost of fulfilling the contract, but only deducting the cash paid to it; also, that evidence was improperly excluded which was offered by the defendant to show that material provided by the plaintiff for fulfilling the contract was used otherwise. The defendant was entitled to credit in mitigation of the damages, for whatever benefit the plaintiff received. The case was once dismissed on the pleadings.

***

In the suit brought by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for foreclosure of a mortgage executed by the Hotel Brunswick Company, the Appellate Division, on appeal from an order appointing a receiver, decided that plaintiff had made out a proper case for a receiver, but no reason was presented why the receiver already appointed in proceedings for voluntary dissolution should not have been appointed in this action.

***

In a suit by James Moloney against William Nelson to foreclose a mortgage given by one surety on a bail bond to indemnify the other surety against the failure of the principal to appear, the Appellate Division has affirmed a judgment for the plaintiff, holding, Justice Rumsey giving the opinion, that in this State there is no public policy which condemns contracts to indemnify bail.

***

The novel question whether, in an action by a husband for loss of his wife, who was killed through the alleged negligence of the defendant's servants, it was competent to offer testimony tending to show that the plaintiff, as the widower of the intestate, intended or was "engaged" to remarry, in mitigation or reduction of damages, was raised before the Appellate Division on the Third Avenue Railroad Company's appeal from a judgment in favor of John Malone. Counsel for defendant argued that, if the plaintiff were contemplating matrimony for the second time, whereby he would be in a position to secure the same practical aid in the conduct of his business in the person of a newly wedded wife, as he was, or claimed to have been, during the lifetime of the decedent, this circumstance should have been permitted to go to the jury for the purpose of reducing such damages resultant upon the loss of a co-worker with him.

***

Justice Beach, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday enjoined the Havana and Key West Cigar Company from using as a trade mark upon cigar boxes a certain word long previously used by plaintiff. It was apparent, the Court said, that this word as applied to cigars in no wise indicated kind, character, or quality, but was arbitrarily chosen by plaintiff and afterward by defendant to indicate the origin and ownership of the manufactured article. Words so selected and so used become a property right, for protection of which a Court of Equity will interfere, while those which indicate quality, kind, or character are free to the public.

Watch Swindlers Held.

John Polmer and George Watson, the two men arrested Tuesday night upon a charge of swindling a number of pawnbrokers in this city and Brooklyn by means of "doctored" watches and chains, were again arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday afternoon. The counsel for the prisoners cut matters short by waiving further examination. Magistrate Plummer then committed the prisoners to the Tombs, holding them for trial in default of $1,000 bail each.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

Dealers in Christmas trees are not all of them enjoying those feelings of peace and good will which belong to the season and which should be deepened by the nature of their business. A large proportion of the Christmas trees coming into New York are from Maine and the upper part of New York State. This year a number of Maine men have decided to make money from the Christmas tree trade, so the New York dealers say, and half a dozen of them, perhaps, have formed a syndicate with a capital of $25,000. This they are investing in trees, and when a New York dealer goes to a man to buy the stock he has depended upon, he finds that the syndicate has offered a higher price, and he is left in the lurch. There is another grievance which is particularly hard for the city dealers. They are not allowed to display their Christmas greens until the time set by the Mayor, and that time this year is Dec. 19. In the meantime the Maine men were hustling, so to speak. Since West Street has been widened there is a broad space between the street and the piers which is under the control of the Department of Public Docks. This stretch at the foot of Chambers and adjacent streets is called the "farm." Here the syndicate has located, and has been there with its goods out in full view since Dec. 1. "These men," one dealer says, "come to New York only once a year; they have no heavy rents to pay, they hire the space they want for, perhaps, $50, and have their goods out for nearly three weeks before we do." Syndicates permitting, there will not be much difference in the prices of trees from those of last year. Most of the holly and mistletoe comes from North Carolina. A quantity of English mistletoe, which has larger berries than the American, is brought here.

***

At the height of Wednesday's storm, when the wind was blowing a gale and the snow, which pierced like needles, came from all points of the compass, the most melancholy sight in Brooklyn was a trombone player. Whether he was one of those individuals who, according to the proverb, do not understand the wisdom of repairing to the house when it rains or whether he had no house no one was willing to stop long enough to risk an umbrella turned inside out and ask him. He was on McDonough Street, standing in front of the house of President Smith of the Bedford Avenue Bank. He was leaning against a tree, a proceeding which might be beneficial for a matter of protection from cold and was absolutely necessary to keep an upright position in the wind. Only one person was in sight on the street, and there was no sign of life in any of the houses in the vicinity. But the lone trombonist played on, and as the notes reached the ears of the one disappearing traveler on the street—spasmodically, according to the direction of the wind—it sounded like the plaintive wail of an unhappy spirit.

***

One of the most hospitable organizations in New York is the Ohio Society, which has handsome rooms on the second floor of 236 Fifth Avenue. They are beautiful rooms, taking in the entire floor, and the generosity of the society consists in its willingness to allow people outside the society to benefit by them. The society, as people generally know, is composed of natives, descendants of natives, or seven-year residents of Ohio. All these are naturally interested in Ohio news, and some sixty Ohio periodicals are taken at the rooms each month. Of these there are at least eighteen daily papers, from the larger cities and some of the smaller towns. In many of these papers is now printed a paragraph stating that the paper is kept always on file at the rooms of the Ohio Society in New York, giving the address. Last Summer there were between 200 and 300 Ohio visitors to the rooms. When they arrive, every effort is made to make their call pleasant and to give them assistance in the way of information about places of interest in the city or anything else they may care to know. Non-members in New York are treated with equal courtesy. The rooms are open all day, from 9 until 10:30 on week days and from 2 o'clock to 6 in the afternoon on Sunday. President-elect McKinley is an honorary member of this society, and the active members are now making preparations for their annual dinner, which is to be the most important affair they have yet had, in honor of his victory at the polls.

***

On West Houston Street, down in a neighborhood where bric-à-brac buyers do not congregate, is a second-hand shop, which from its dust and dirt has rather an attractive appearance. It is in an old-fashioned house, with dormer windows in the roof, and a basement below the big show window, which occupies the whole front of the first floor. The building is of white painted brick, and the high steps which lead to the front door are ornamented on either side by old-fashioned iron posts. In the window are andirons, teapots, plates, and a spinning wheel. Different signs adorn the house, informing the passerby that wool mattresses and similar articles are for sale. The spinning wheel attracted the attention of a woman passing through the street yesterday. She mounted the high steps—the door was locked. A shabby-looking foreigner appeared from the basement. "What you want?" he called. "How much is the spinning wheel?" the woman called back, leaning over the railing. "Twenty-five dollar, Ma'm," said the man with an emphasis on the last syllable of the word dollar, and a strong foreign accent. Antiques are not cheap even in an out-of-the-way place on Houston Street.

***

Painting on elevated railroad station roofs is not much more difficult than sweeping. the roofs over the platforms are nearly level, and the painters who give them the frequent coats of paint they require use long-handled brushes, the brush part bent over like a hoe. With these a couple of men will cover the roof in a very short time, walking back and forth, using apparently only a little more care than is used by the maid who sweeps her kitchen.

***

Col. Ingersoll, or any one inclined to doubt the reality of an overruling Providence, should visit the Brooklyn Bridge on the occasion of a special jam to have his faith developed or renewed. Nothing but an overruling Providence, it would seem, could prevent some terrible accident. About 5 o'clock, or a little after, Tuesday afternoon there was trouble with the bridge cars, and for some time traffic was delayed. That is the hour when crowds begin to gather. How rapidly they come no one knows until they have been allowed to congregate for fifteen or twenty minutes. On Tuesday, when the trains finally began to run, the platform where the trains come in, the stairs leading to it, and the platform below were all packed with people—one solid mass they were, crowded together, without the ability to make an independent motion. As a train came in a small portion of the crowd was taken away, only to be reinforced by the people pressing up the stairs. The mass began to move as the train appeared like an enormous centipede. Every one in it moved at once—it was impossible to do otherwise. It was a good-natured centipede, and there was nothing but jokes to be heard, except when some one person accused the person in the rear of pushing, and he explained, apologetically, that he could not help it. It was possible to tell when the gates of the car were open by the anxious, threatening cries of the policemen and the shrieks of real terror from the women as the mass in front of them gave way and they were propelled into the car by the mass behind. Occasionally a woman, not being in the exact line with the gate, went against the side of the car, the struggling mass pushing against her until she was swung into the vortex again. If there was not a hideous danger wonderfully averted there never was. There is danger of its occurring at any time, and no one seems to know how to avert it.

***

There is a blind man who stands near the trolley station in Jersey City and sells small wares. He is, as it happens, a genuine blind man. He walks with a cane, and the other day, at his stand, he dropped it. A gentleman passing made haste to pick it up and hand it to him. He held it out, but the man did not take it. It was held a little nearer. Still the man made no motion toward it. An expression of surprise mingled with one of annoyance crossed the gentleman's face. He was doing a favor, and he was ignored. But the expression vanished as it came. It is difficult to realize the limitations of the blind. The slightest touch on the man's hand was sufficient to attract his attention, and he took the stick instantly.

AN ANTI-HIGH HAT BILL.

Assemblyman Wilson of Brooklyn Will Introduce It This Winter.

Assemblyman Wilson of Brooklyn will introduce in the Legislature a bill providing that any manager or responsible person of a theatre or other place of amusement who permits the wearing of feminine headgear sufficiently large to obstruct the view of the stage shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to a fine of not more than $10 nor less than $2.

Mr. Wilson said yesterday that he drew the bill in response to many requests from his friends, most of whom were members of the Union League Club. It is drafted upon the lines of the Ohio law.

Among the theatrical managers of Brooklyn, Edwin Knowles, manager of the Park and Amphion Theatres, is the only one who approves of the idea. He says that the bill at present is faulty in that it gives a manager no way of enforcing the obligation upon the individual.

"The big hat," he said, "is an evil which hurts our business and discourages many who would be theatregoers from patronizing us."

Col. Sinn of the Montauk Theatre is opposed to any such bill, and thinks it not in good taste for a manager to favor legislation which imposes something by compulsion on his patrons. "The Ohio law is a dead letter," said he. "The only way of reform is the proper education of the people."

Kersey of the finest weave, rich blue and black, made into overcoats that in every detail represent our best work; full silk-lined or worsted-lined with silk shoulders.

Made to sell at $35; haven't sold.

$35 men are scarce.

$25 men may have them.

SOME AT EACH STORE.

ROGERS, PEET & CO

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Dress Goods.

Late Winter and Early Spring Fabrics, Fashionable Textures and Shades,

75 Cents per yard,
formerly $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 & $2 per yd.

Dress Patterns,—A variety of Materials and Colors, $1.75 to $10 per pattern.

Short Lengths,—This Season's Goods, measuring from 1½ yds. to 4 yds., at about one-half the usual price.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Registered Trade Mark.

A List of Gifts suitable for Housekeepers AT "The Linen Store."

Doylies,
Tray Cloths,
Tea Cloths,
Centre-pieces,
Scarfs,
Napkins,
Dinner Cloths,
Luncheon Cloths,
Towels,
Pillow Shams,
Bed Spreads,
Down Coverlets,
Fancy Pillows.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street, New York,
Opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' Clothing,

Nothing Poor at any Price.

Our facilities for making Boys' Clothing are such, that if we chose, we could probably undersell any of the "cheap" goods advertised—and do so at a profit.

But we should have to use cheap cloth, and employ cheap tailors, and turn out goods that we could not guarantee.

In other words, reverse every rule of business by which the "Children's Store" is now conducted. It wouldn't pay. We prefer to keep right on making *our kind of Boys' Clothing*, and selling it as low as it can be produced.

Sailor Suits, silk embroidered, $4.85.
Jacket Suits, $5.00 to $8.00.
Long Pants Suits, $10.00 to $14.00.
Chinchilla Reefers, $5.00 to $8.00.
Overcoats, $7.50 to $16.00,
as to size and quality.

60-62 West 23d St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Herman C. Hoskier, with L. Von Hoffmann & Co., bankers, 50 Wall Street, was yesterday elected a member of the Stock Exchange.

—C. L. Swartz will deliver a lecture this evening at the Manhattan Liberal Club, 220 East Fifteenth Street, on "Marriage and Freedom."

—The third of the Friday Advent noonday services in St. Paul's Chapel for business men will be held to-day at 12:05. The Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Waren will deliver the address.

—Meyer Corin of 152 Rivington Street fell while attempting to board a cable car in front of 196 Bowery yesterday afternoon and broke his right leg. He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

—Edward McCarthy, alias McCormick, who was stabbed in front of 1 Bowery Saturday morning, by a man who he said was Michael Foley, alias John O'Connell, died yesterday in Gouverneur Hospital.

—The Wellesley Club will meet Saturday afternoon at the house of Miss Grace H. Underwood. Music will follow the business exercises. The club will also be entertained by Miss Laura Sedgwick Collins.

—Charles Town of 404 Pearl Street was knocked down by a team attached to a coal wagon yesterday in front of 34 Park Row, and had his right hip and thigh injured. He was taken to Hudson Street Hospital.

—A jury in the City Court awarded Abraham Margolien $300 damages yesterday in an action to recover damages from John W. Bosch, for a wound inflicted by Bosch's dog. The plaintiff, who is a glazier, was entering Bosch's house to do some work, when the dog attacked him.

—Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, appointed George M. Van Hoesen, Peter A. Walsh, and James O'Farrell Commissioners to appraise the value of the property to be taken for the new city park at Tremont, Burnside, and Webster Avenues, in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

—William P. St. John, who was President of the Mercantile National Bank until his advocacy of free silver and Bryan made his resignation acceptable, is posted for membership in the Produce Exchange. He is proposed by Franklin E. Kneeland of Kneeland & Co., grain brokers, 104 Produce Exchange.

—At the meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences, in Hamilton Hall, Columbia University, Monday evening, F. C. Nicholas will speak on the "Tertiary Valleys and Mountains of Eastern Columbia, South America," and T. G. White will speak on "The Quincy Granite Area, near Boston, Mass."

—Funeral services for Albert E. Siefert were held last evening in the hall of the Beer Brewers' Exchange, at 109 East Fifteenth Street, conducted by Isaac Danenberg. They were attended by members of the exchange, and Grand Army and Masonic bodies. The body will be taken to Macon, Ga.

—The sentence of Stephen A. Dutton, who was convicted of swindling Mrs. Mary A. Godfrey and her daughter Lily Alys Godfrey, and who was to have been sentenced yesterday by Judge Newburger, in Part II., General Sessions, was postponed until Monday to give counsel time to prepare a motion for a new trial.

—In view of the rapid growth of the west side, it has been decided to organize an English Lutheran congregation in that part of the city. To this end a temporary place of worship has been secured at 426 Columbus Avenue, near Eightieth Street, and the Rev. Dr. G. F. Krotel, former minister of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, will be in charge.

—Some workmen left a manhole cover on the Amsterdam Avenue cable road projecting over the cable slot yesterday morning, and the next car that came along struck it and came to a stop with a shock that smashed all the car windows. Abraham S. Arrison of 261 Madison Street and James Duffey of 203 East Thirty-ninth Street were cut about the face by the flying glass.

—The Cromwell Line's new steamship Creole, which, with the Morgan Line steamship El Norte, and the Grand Duchess of the Savannah Line, passed out at Sandy Hook within a few minutes of each other Saturday last, arrived at New Orleans yesterday morning. She had made the trip in 4 days 16 hours and 5 minutes, one of the best records between the two ports. The Morgan Line boat was sighted somewhat later in the day.

—Former Corporation Counsel William H. Clark appeared yesterday before Justice McCarthy and a jury in Part IV. of the City Court, as defendant in a suit brought against him by Arthur J. Connolly to recover $310, the value of his services for sinking an artesian well on the defendant's premises. Clark testified that the understanding was that the work rendered by the plaintiff was not to cost more than $150. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount.

Brooklyn.

—Commissioner Willis yesterday awarded contracts aggregating $10,247, for the removal of snow from a number of the principal streets of the city.

—Paul De Fere of the law firm of Grout, De Fere & Mayer announced yesterday that he will soon retire from the firm. He will continue practice by himself.

—The will of James H. Pratt was filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday morning. He leaves $37,000 to relatives. There is a bequest of $600 to the Central Congregational Church.

—A committee of the Chiropean Club waited on Mayor Wurster yesterday and asked him to take measures to increase the number of small parks in the city. They were referred to the Park Commissioner.

—Fully 75 per cent. of the workmen at the navy yard will be laid off between now and Christmas. The Congressional appropriation is almost used up, and although much work is yet to be done, it must remain unfinished until another appropriation is made.

—The Club Hijas de la Libertad will give a minstrel entertainment for the benefit of wounded Cuban soldiers at the Athenaeum, Atlantic Avenue, near Clinton Street, to-night. The Manhattan Minstrel Troupe has been engaged, and it will be assisted by the Manhattan Quartet. An address will be made by James W. Ridgway.

—Thomas Jones, a bricklayer, is suing Contractor Daniel Creem to recover $5,000 damages for injuries sustained while in the defendant's employ. Jones was at work in a Logan Street sewer two years ago, when a bucket of sand fell from a poorly constructed scaffolding, breaking several ribs. The case is on trial before Justice Keogh.

—The jury in the case of Max Rosenfeld, who sued Frederick J. Ashfield to recover $25,000 for personal injuries, returned a verdict yesterday in favor of the plaintiff for $2,000. Last May, Rosenfeld was employed by Ashfield. He was thrown from a freight truck on which he was working, and the toes of his left foot were cut off and his right foot badly mangled.

Long Island.

—The new Home for the Blind on High Street in Maspeth was opened yesterday morning.

—During the storm Wednesday evening the sloop yacht Guide, owned by Robert Wahke, sank in Oyster Bay in fifteen feet of water.

—Thomas Garvin, Jr., aged twelve years, son of Officer Thomas Garvin, was with a playmate in his home at Oyster Bay yesterday, when he found his father's revolver. In playing with it he fired it and the bullet entered his brain. He died at once. His mother is in a New York hospital.

New Jersey.

—Thomas Ferris, fifty-four years old, of 253 Fairmount Avenue, Jersey City, died at the City Hospital yesterday from injuries received by the explosion of a kerosene lamp at his home last Monday night.

—The Chinese laundrymen of the West Bergen section of Jersey City have organized a trade war, and are cutting prices at a fearful rate. They now wash and iron a shirt for 5 cents, a pair of cuffs for 2 cents, and collars at 1 cent each.

—The Jersey City Board of Finance last night postponed the consideration of the water contract in compliance with numerous communications from property owners and associations counseling delay until the matter can be fully investigated.

—Trolley Car 353 of the Newark Turnpike line caught fire while passing through Jersey City yesterday. The stove became overheated and set fire to the woodwork. The half-dozen passengers were somewhat excited over the incident, but the fire was quickly extinguished.

—Dennis Shea of Hackensack Plank Road, North Bergen, met with a peculiar accident yesterday. He was running to catch a car when his hand struck a post on the sidewalk. A ring on one of his fingers caught on a hook atached to the post. His finger was broken, and part of the flesh stripped from the bone. He was attended by Dr. Lenck.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Sale Extraordinary,

To close out the business of the late

WM. MOIR

Ladies' Gold Watches.

14 karat—best Swiss and American movements, a few left at $20, $30, and $35.

Gentlemen's Gold Watches.

A few choice timepieces, flybacks—5th-second repeaters; former prices $200, $300, $500; present price—one-half.

Also a few of the much prized Meylan and Badillot makes.

Sterling Silver Spoons.

Tea and Coffee Spoons—also Souvenir Spoons, reduced to 50 cents, $1, and $2.

Clocks.

Not the kind you purchase in department stores.

Only a few left, at less than cost.

Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds.

Mr. Moir's stock of precious stones was well known for years to be the best selected in the city.

A few choice Brooches and Pendants at $50, $150, and $500.

Rings, Sunbursts, Earrings, at all prices.

Gold Jewelry.

Chains, Lockets, Stick Pins, Brooches.

All up to the Wm. Moir standard—at all prices, from $1 up.

Sterling Silver Novelties,

Including Fancy and Toilet Articles in great variety, at prices below cost to other dealers.

The Entire Stock Must Be Sold Regardless of Cost.

Estate of WM. MOIR

SIXTH AVE. cor. 23D STREET.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A GLORIOUS GATHERING,

of appropriate holiday gifts on our "Christmas Floor." From the busy marts of the wide world we have garnered rich stores of artistic ideas. These our artists and artisans have utilized in such happy ways that we offer you a multiform collection of novel and beautiful pieces, fashioned after exclusive patterns and ideals. For little Christmas money you can procure something unique and attractive for any one toward whose Yuletide joy you intend to contribute. Furniture, lamps, rich rugs, screens, musical oddities, and hundreds of smaller decorative articles all at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

Birds.

Singing Canary, $1.75; extra singer, $2.00, $2.50, and $3.00; any extra singer not suiting can be changed. Cages, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 to $5.

St. Andreasberg Canary, bell notes, $5.00 and $6.00.

Campanini Canary, trained singer, $8.00, $10.00, and $15.00. Birds sent safe everywhere.

Parrots, well-trained talkers.

Holden's Book on Birds, 128 pp., food, care all birds, by mail, 25 cts., stamps.

G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., bet. 15th & 16th Sts.

OLD COMBINATION BROKEN

Fresh Combination of Freeholders Controls Hudson County.

A new deal in Hudson County politics marked the meeting of the Board of Supervisors at Jersey City last night. Director Clayton and Freeholder Verdon, Republicans, and Freeholders Kelly and Lynch, Democrats, who arranged the deal whereby the Republican caucus action was upset last week, and Freeholders Wilson, Fagan, Piercy, and Hanna, Republicans, who are with them, were left out. The other ten Democrats and nine Republicans divided the patronage.

When the facts came out Freeholder Piercy moved an adjournment. The vote, the majority claimed, was 5 yeas, 20 nays. Director Clayton declared the motion carried. He and his friends then left the room. The men in the new combination then elected Freeholder Riordan Temporary Director, and made 160 appointments.

The principal appointments were: John Griffin, County Counsel, at $3,000, reappointed; C. P. Smith, Superintendent of County Buildings, at $3,000, reappointed; Frederick Frambach, to succeed Norman L. Rowe as County Attorney, at $1,800; Thomas Noonan, counsel to the Branch Road Commission, at $2,500, reappointed; George M. Benson, to succeed John T. McMann as Superintendent of Electric Light Plant, Snake Hill, at $1,500; George Cadmus, to succeed John W. Stuhr as Deputy Warden of the Almshouse, at $1,200; John Theuer, to succeed Andrew J. Manning as Storekeeper, at $1,500; William B. Fields, to succeed John Vollers as Deputy Warden of the penitentiary, at $1,000; Marshall Van Winkle, to succeed Joseph M. Noonan as counsel to the Board for the Equalization of County Taxes, at $1,000; Dr. George W. King, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, at $2,500, reappointed; Patrick Fitzpatrick, Deputy Warden, at $1,200. The Democrats got the lion's share of the places.

The board also decided to deprive Director Clayton of the power to appoint the standing committees.

Chemists to Meet at Troy.

The American Chemical Society will hold its fourteenth general meeting at Troy, N. Y., Dec. 29 and 30. Mayor Molloy will welcome the delegates, and Dr. Charles E. Dudley, President of the society, will respond. The morning sessions will be given up to the reading of papers, and in the afternoons visits will be made to some of the manufacturing establishments of Troy and its vicinity.

Friday
December 18-1896

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

PROGRESS ON THE CHARTER

DRAFT COMMITTEE HAS NEARLY COMPLETED EIGHT CHAPTERS.

They Will Be Reported Next Week—City Assembly Will Have Great Power in Issuing Bonds and Decreasing Estimates.

The work of the Draft Committee of the Greater New York Commission has so far progressed that it is proposed to call a meeting of the full commission for some day next week, so that the first eight chapters of the proposed charter can be reported to it.

The date for this meeting has not yet been set.

The first eight chapters deal with the executive, administrative, and legislative matters of the greater city. They contain much of the matter that will attract the most general attention from the public.

The Draft Committee is meeting every night at Columbia College, and its work is of the most laborious character. The members often sit until long after midnight.

What will probably attract the most attention in the first eight chapters will be the enormous powers proposed for the Municipal Assembly.

The Municipal Assembly.

This proposed Municipal Assembly will be no feeble and inoperative body, like the city's present Board of Aldermen. It will consist of two houses, the Councilmen and the Aldermen. The Board of Councillors will number 37 members, the Board of Aldermen 105 or thereabouts. The Councilmen will be elected from ten Council districts. Of these Council districts, there will be five in the present City of New York, three in the present city of Brooklyn, one in the proposed Borough of Queens, and one in the proposed Borough of Richmond. The eight Council districts in New York and Brooklyn will be represented by four Councilmen each, and those in Queens and Richmond by two each. The President of the Councillors will be elected at large. Five Aldermen are to be elected from each complete Senate district in the Greater New York.

The Councilmen, or perhaps the whole Municipal Assembly, will elect a City Clerk. His salary will probably be $7,500 a year. His term may be four or five years. He will have the right to appoint a clerk for the Board of Aldermen and all of the subordinate clerks in both branches of the Municipal Assembly. He will correspond in a slight degree to the present Chief Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, but his duties will be much larger and he will be one of the most important city officials. He will have charge of the city leases and a vast amount of other business.

Mayor to Have Appointing Power.

The dominating point in the proposed charter seems to be government by the legislative body that will be known as the Municipal Assembly. But the Assembly will not have confirmatory powers in appointments or removals by the Mayor. It is proposed that the power of appointment shall rest wholly with the Mayor. It is proposed that the Mayor shall have absolute power of removal for the first six months of his term of office. After that removals of his appointees can only be made as they are now—by charges made before and sustained by the Mayor and confirmation by the Governor.

Assembly May Order Bond Issues.

The Municipal Assembly will practically control all ordinary public improvements, the initiatory in such matters being taken by the five borough boards, which shall recommend the improvements to the Assembly. The power to order an issue of bonds will be vested in the Assembly, subject to the approval of the Board of Estimate, providing that such issue shall not exceed for any one purpose $1,000,000 per year. If a bond issue for more than one purpose, or a larger issue for any one purpose, it is proposed that, after it is approved by both the Municipal Assembly and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, it must be submitted to the people at the ensuing election.

May Decrease the Budget.

It is also proposed that after the annual budget has been prepared by the Board of Estimate it must be sent to the Municipal Assembly, which shall have the power to decrease any of the items, but no power to increase them. Action on the budget must be taken at a joint meeting of both houses of the Assembly, and the President of the Councilmen will preside at such joint session and shall sign the budget.

It has been proposed that under the new charter the Board of Estimate should not be obliged to make a provisional as well as a final estimate. It has been frequently contended that the provisional estimate is nothing but a perfunctory affair, and it would be just as well to have but one consideration of the departmental figures. It has also been suggested that it might be well to provide in the charter that the budget should be completed some time in October, so that the voters would know the amount of the budget before election day. It has been claimed often that the provisional estimate, always made prior to election, has been made as low as possible, so as to have a bearing on the election, while in some cases, when it comes to the making of the final budget, always made after election, the amounts are increased. This matter has not as yet been considered.

The plan of allowing the Municipal Assembly to have certain powers over bond issues is in the line of the home rule idea. The referendum in cases of bond issues of over $1,000,000 for any one specific purpose is a new one.

People Will Elect Presidents.

From such information as can be obtained it is believed the Presidents of the five boroughs will be elected by the people in the various boroughs, except that the Mayor of the Greater City will be the President of his own borough.

There will be borough buildings in each borough. The City Halls of Brooklyn, New York, and Queens will be such borough buildings, and the new building for the Street Commissioner of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards will be the borough building of the Borough of the Bronx.

It is the plan of the makers of the charter to remodel the School Board.

The bipartisan character of the Police Board will be retained, but the police, municipal, park, and bridge, all over the Greater New York, will be consolidated into one force under one central department.

The Street Improvement Department of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards will be abolished and its powers vested in the Borough Board and the Board of Public Improvements.

The granting of concert, theatrical, and music hall licenses will be taken from the Mayor's office and lodged in the Police Department, which now has to report on all such licenses.

The salary of the Mayor will probably be $15,000 a year.

TALKED ABOUT THE CHARTER.

The Men's Club of Harlem Discussed the Borough System.

At the monthly dinner, of the Men's Club of Harlem, given in the schoolroom of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church Wednesday evening the proposed charter for Greater New York was discussed.

A summary of the preliminary chapters of the charter as published was given by Edwin T. Rice, Jr., in which the feature of home rule for the city was regarded as important, but the borough system was not approved.

The President of the club, William H. Kenyon, argued for the extension of the powers to be given to borough boards, believing that the plan proposed was the strongest incentive to good government that could be found. He suggested that each borough should have the powers pertaining to a municipality on the ground that each locality should govern itself.

Mr. Martin condemned the borough system, his contention being that it would only tend to still further corrupt and confuse municipal government. The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, defended the system on the ground that it would bring to the front men properly interested in good government in their respective localities. He also was in favor of larger powers being given to the borough boards than were indicated by the plan as published.

W. J. Eagle also commended the system and urged that the proposal that the borough members should serve without remuneration be extended to all the members of the Municipal Assembly. This would tend to greatly diminish the ranks of those who seek office for what there is in it, he said. Among those taking part in the discussion were A. Wendell Jackson, Rudolph Keppler, Sumner E. Stiles, Leopold Leo, F. W. Leggett, and Mr. Nelson.

The educational chapters were discussed by ex-School Commissioner C. L. Holt and School Commissioner E. T. Rice.

Owing to the interest taken in the matter, further discussion of the charter was adjourned to the January meeting.

A MOSQUE IN NEW YORK.

Mohammedans to Build One and Also to Have a College.

New York is to have a Mohammedan mosque, built in the Oriental style, with minaret adjoining, from which the sonorous voice of the muezzin will call the faithful to prayer, instead of the clanging tones of bronze bells. "God is the highest! There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is His prophet. Come, all ye believers, to prayer." This is the call that will daily resound from the minaret.

The scheme of building a mosque in New York originated among the leaders of seven of the principal religious sects in Morocco that have ramifications throughout the Moslem world. The agent of these sects in this city is Hassan Ben Ali, who resides at 531 Sixth Avenue. He is a bright, intelligent young man, and was born in Agadir, in the Province of Soos, Morocco. He has had a western, as well as a Mohammedan, education, and was the representative of the late Sultan of Morocco at the Chicago World's Fair. His father was a professor in Terondant, the capital of the Province of Soos. He has since been, in a measure, an agent of the Moorish Government, having purchased for it arms and other supplies.

Hassan Ben Ali said yesterday that he had in view two sites for the proposed mosque, one in West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, and another in Brooklyn, and probably the site in New York will be purchased.

"There are about 600 Mohammedans in the United States," he continued, "and many of them live in New York and its vicinity. For these a temple of worship should be built. The purpose of the societies who are backing the enterprise, however, is to have a college in conjunction with the mosque, and engage eminent professors. Very many young Mohammedans have been studying in Germany and other European countries, and while they have contracted habits of smoking, and drinking wine and liquor, they have often lost sight of the religion of their fathers, and practically believe in nothing.

"It is to counteract these injurious effects, and at the same time to give our young Mohammedan students a thorough scientific and classic education that this step has been decided upon. The men back of this scheme are numerous, and many of them are wealthy. We shall engage eminent American and European professors, who will have charge of the college, and the best Mohammedan theologians, who will expound to our students the doctrines of our religion. It is hoped that Mohammedan parents, instead of sending their sons to European universities will send them to this college.

"I am a total abstainer myself, and my sympathies are with your prohibitionist and temperance societies, and I should like to see them succeed in suppressing the liquor traffic. While our prophet did not altogether denounce wine, he strongly advised against its use. When the tribe of Koreish came to him and asked him whether it was a sin to drink wine, he said that, while the drinking of wine was not a sin in itself, yet, because the evil done by wine was immeasurably greater than the good, it was best to keep away from it altogether. And so all good Moslems do not drink."

Hassan Ben Ali had been told that Christian ministers would oppose the building of a mosque in this city. "I do not know why they should," he said, "for this is a free country, and Hebrews have synagogues here, and Christians have churches in our countries. They call us infidels because, they say, we do not believe in Christ. But they do not know what they are talking about. The Mohammedans do not know him as Christ, but as Seyedna Issa. Our Lord Issa, and they recognize him as a great prophet. Your ministers should study our religion and the Koran better before they denounce us. The Christian churches in Mohammedan countries have pictures and images which the people worship or adore. In our mosques pictures are not allowed, lest the masses should be tempted to pay them adoration, which is wrong, and thus detracts from the worship due to God alone."

The contract for the building of the mosque will probably be awarded to Brite & Bacon of 111 Fifth Avenue, who have already prepared a plan.

TWO NEW TAX OFFICERS.

Alonzo Bell and William H. Law Made Assistant Commissioners.

Two Special Assistant Tax Commissioners were named by the Tax Board yesterday under the new law. Alonzo Bell, who was appointed at the request of Commissioner Wells, was an Assistant Secretary of the Interior under Carl Schurz. He represented the old Twenty-ninth Assembly District as a Republican in the Assembly of 1895. He resides in One Hundred and Forty-second Street, near Willis Avenue. He was sworn into office by Mayor Strong yesterday. He will assist Commissioner Wells.

The other Assistant Tax Commissioner named was William H. Law of 383 Fifth Avenue. He came to this city several years ago from New Haven, and was a member of Tammany Hall until 1895, when he left that organization and was the candidate of the State Democracy for Senator in the Fifteenth District. While Mr. Law was in Tammany he made a protest before the General Committee against Tammany's policy of organization. Mr. Law will assist Commissioner Sutro.

The work of the assistants will be heaviest during the first four months of the year. The salary will be $2,750.

A Mail Wagon Run Down.

A cable car ran into a mail wagon at Park Place and Broadway at 8:50 last night. The driver of the mail wagon, John Cooney, who lives in Bedford Street, was thrown from his seat, fell on the pavement, and rolled under his wagon. Beyond a few bruises, he was unhurt. The shock of the collision broke the rear axle of the mail wagon and knocked off one of the wheels. The mail wagon was on its way from Hoboken with mail from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. The driver claimed that the gripman did not ring his bell, so he had no notice of the car's approach until it was upon him.

THE CONTROLLER OBJECTS

ESTIMATES FOR THE CHARITIES DEPARTMENT CONSIDERED.

Mr. Fitch Asks President Croft About Certain Coupes and the Creation of a New Office —A Mandamus.

There was some interesting discussion before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday, when the estimates of the Department of Charities were under consideration. President Silas C. Croft of that department asked for $3,000 for the pay of a General Inspector of all city hospitals.

"Why don't the Commissioners do their own inspecting?" asked the Controller.

"They haven't the time," was the reply.

The Controller then turned his attention to another matter.

"Mr. Croft," asked the Controller, "who rides around in the brougham which your department bought for $545?"

"Commissioner O'Beirne," replied Mr. Croft.

"Who uses the coupé which cost the city $350?"

"The doctors," was the reply.

"Who uses the other coupé which also cost $350?"

"That isn't a coupé. It's a buggy. I use it."

In reference to the item for General Inspector, Mr. Croft said that the board had already created the office, and that James S. Knowles had held the place for six weeks.

The Controller had an objection to this. "I submit," he said, "that if the Charities Commissioners can go ahead and create offices at will, the work of this board in passing upon their estimate in detail is merely perfunctory. I am sure that no other city department ever did it, and I consider it a very dangerous precedent."

Mayor Strong said that he thought the office of General Inspector a very necessary one, and that he believed that he had suggested the creation himself. The appropriation was allowed, but the Controller opposed the total increase of $50,000 in the salary account, and no change in the salary list over this year was made.

In asking for $851,100 for supplies, Mr. Croft said that his department had spent $782,375.41 for supplies this year, and the prices of staples were all rising.

"That is not so," said the Controller. "You got $710,000 for this year, and there is still an unexpended balance of $142,000 to the credit of that account in my office."

Mr. Price, one of the bookkeepers of the department who made up the estimate, said that he had figured from July 1, 1895, to July 1, 1896, for the fiscal year.

"There is no such fiscal year in this city," said the Controller. "Mr. Mayor, I wish you would send the Commissioners of Accounts up to straighten out the books of the Charities Department."

"I'll do so at once," said the Mayor.

After the pruning process was completed the Charities Department got $1,282,942, or $43,055 less than this year. The State's care of the insane had much to do with the decrease.

A writ of mandamus was served upon the board yesterday, obtained by the Pennsylvania National Guard and issued for the purpose of compelling the board to audit the bills contracted during the Columbian celebration in this city in 1892. For the purpose of having all the visiting soldiery cared for and properly housed and fed a law was passed prior to the celebration devolving upon the city the duty of paying these bills. The money was all used up before the Pennsylvanians got their bill in. The bills amounted to $1,560.55.

The court has ordered that these bills be audited by the board at once, and the Corporation Counsel, in an opinion to the board, said the court order would have to be complied with. Controller Fitch moved that the bill be paid, and the amount of it be included in the final estimates for 1897. This was done.

CLEARING AWAY THE SNOW.

A Scarcity of Carts Hampered the Work Yesterday.

The Street Cleaning Department had about seven inches of snow on a level in the streets to try to remove yesterday. To have removed all this immediately would have cost the city $1,800,000, according to Commissioner Waring.

The work of removing the snow is let out to contractors, but the Superintendent of the Street Cleaning Department has a general supervision. There were plenty of men applying for work yesterday, and a job would have been given every one at once if there had been carts enough to take away the snow. Just as fast as carts or wagons were secured, the men were sent in blocks to shovel the snow. The men were kept in the Street Cleaning Department rooms and the offices of the contractors until there was a chance to put them to work. The cartmen made a fair day's wages, receiving 37½ cents a load, but so many had engagements for other work that there was a decided scarcity of vehicles to carry the snow away.

Another obstacle found by Mr. Waring's department was that the dumping piers were far apart. While the Dock Department is in harmony with the street cleaning management, there has been little provision made for the dumping of snow. Most of the time yesterday there was no dumping place from Pier A to Canal Street, on the west side. Later in the day a chance was given at Jay Street and also at Franklin. On the east side the facilities were much better.

The work of removing snow is not begun by the contractors until after a storm has ceased, and it was Wednesday night before the cleaning of the streets was begun. During the evening 13,000 cubic yards of snow were removed. As large a force as could be used was put to work yesterday. Broadway and the streets leading to the ferries and thoroughfares in the shopping district were pretty well cleaned last night, and much progress was made in cleaning Madison Avenue, Fifth Avenue, Eighth Avenue, Park Row, Chambers Street, and the heavy trucking streets. The regular force of the Street Cleaning Department attended simply to gutters and the removal of dirt.

Passengers from Europe.

Among the passengers who arrived from Europe yesterday were:

North German Lloyd steamship Lahn, from Bremen—Joseph Alexander, John F. Betz, John L. Cox, N. A. Colburn, Adolf von Goetzen, German Military Attaché at Washington; Col. William Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Monks, Gustav Palmquist, Dr. John C. Price, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Thresher, and Robert Judson.

Red Star Line steamship Friesland, from Antwerp—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Drefuss, Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Macaulay, Prof. J. F. McGregory, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Newman, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Adams.

Ohio's Sons Invite McKinley.

Efforts are making to secure the attendance of President-elect McKinley at the annual banquet of the Ohio Society of New York, at Delmonico's, Jan. 16. Gen. Anson G. McCook, as Chairman of the Banquet Committee, has sent a formal invitation to Major McKinley and several of the influential members of the society have sent personal letters to Canton on this subject. Mr. McKinley has assured some of his New York friends that he would be pleased to be with them should circumstances permit.

THE NEW DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Mr. Olcott Will Appoint Republicans—His Successor as Alderman.

Alderman W. M. K. Olcott, the newly appointed District Attorney, had not received official notification of his appointment up to the closing of the District Attorney's office yesterday. As soon as it arrives he will go before one of the Justices of the Supreme Court and be sworn in. He said yesterday that he had not yet made any plans as to his assistants.

"I shall do what I consider for the best interests of the office," he said, "and if the men in office at present are necessary for the proper conduct of cases now under preparation, they will be retained for the present. I notified Mr. Davis that in no event would I take office to-day. My object was to avoid the technical invalidation of any indictments that might be found by a dispute as to who was the District Attorney on Dec. 17. Of course, my assistants will be appointed from Republicans. I am a Republican Organization man, and my appointment comes through the organization, but no man will be appointed Assistant District Attorney who is not competent and willing to do efficient work for the county. I expect to take office to-morrow. What! Friday? Oh! I have no superstitions of that sort, have never carried a rabbit's foot, and yet I have not had such bad luck."

Mr. Olcott said that he had been overwhelmed with applications for places. None of the present assistants cared to discuss the situation yesterday. "We knew," one of them said, "when Col. Fellows died that we should have to get out, and we still know it. We do not know exactly when, and we do not much care."

It is understood that strenuous efforts will be made to have Mr. McIntyre retained in office for at least a couple of months, and it is likely that the Republican Organization will not be able to resist the forces brought to bear. The object of Mr. McIntyre's retention is that when he goes to London to defend E. J. Ivory, the alleged dynamiter, he may take with him the prestige of his rank as Assistant District Attorney of New York County.

The Tammany members of the Board of Aldermen have not yet decided what to do about electing a successor to Alderman Olcott. Some days ago, in a conversation with some of the Tammany members, Mr. Olcott was told that they would have no objection to allowing him to name his successor. But it is not at all certain that this could be done without Tammany obtaining a quid pro quo in the retention of certain of its men in the District Attorney's office, and Mr. Olcott would probably never consent to this. The Tammany Aldermen have as yet received no instructions in the matter from their organization. If Mr. Olcott is permitted to name his successor as a member of the Board of Aldermen, he will doubtless name Plowden Stevens.

CAUSED BY THE RAINES LAW.

The Reorganization of the Bavarian-Star Brewing Company.

Judge Truax of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Valentine P. Snyder and Samuel Sanders receivers of the Bavarian-Star Brewing Company of 240 West Eighteenth Street on the application of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, representing the Directors of the company. Mr. Snyder is the Vice President of the Western National Bank. The receivership is said to be a mere formal step in the progress of the reorganization of the company, which has been pending for the past five months. The liabilities are $1,701,679, of which $1,629,500 is secured by mortgages and $72,179 unsecured. The actual assets are $702,824, consisting of real estate and fixtures, $540,000; chattels, $40,000; accounts and bills receivable, $5,000; chattel mortgages and loans to saloon keepers, $75,000, (nominal value, $512,910;) stock of beer, &c., $25,000; cash, $1,000; guarantee fund, $12,824; mortgages and bills receivable, $4,000. The real estate is covered by mortgages, which aggregate $1,629,500. The first mortgage of $500,000 is under foreclosure, and the sale has been ordered.

Samuel Untermyer said yesterday that under the plan of reorganization securities had been deposited with the Central Trust Company, about 90 per cent. of the first mortgage bonds, 70 per cent. of the second, and between 60 and 70 per cent. of the third mortgage bonds; $180,000 of new money is to be raised by an assessment of 20 per cent. on the third mortgage bonds, of which sum $120,000 will be used to pay off $100,000 of principal and $20,000 arrears of interest on the first mortgage bonds. The balance, $400,000 of first mortgage bonds, remain as a new mortgage at 4½ per cent. for ten years. The new company is to have $300,000 preferred stock and $900,000 common stock. Of the preferred stock, $180,000 is to be issued for the new money and $120,000 will go to pay the present second mortgage holders at 60 per cent. of their present holdings on new preferred stock. Third mortgage bondholders who pay the assessment receive 50 per cent. of their holdings in new common stock. Outstanding debts to merchandise creditors are to be paid in full. There will be no interruption to the business, as the receivers will continue it until reorganization is effected.

One cause of the company's embarrassment was the Raines law, which forced the company to borrow $120,000 to pay saloon keepers' licenses in order to retain the business. Saloon keepers owe the company $512,910 on chattel mortgages and loans.

THOMAS S. FAGAN'S TRIAL.

Mrs. Knapp Testifies Against the Alleged Counterfeiter.

The trial of Thomas Scott Fagan, the alleged counterfeiter, was resumed yesterday before Judge Brown and a jury in the United States Criminal Court. Fagan is supposed to have been an accomplice of William F. Knapp of 222 East Twenty-third Street, who was recently convicted of counterfeiting.

Mrs. Lena Putnam, landlady of the East Twenty-third Street house, testified about Fagan's having called there to see Knapp several times. He remained for hours at a time, and usually took a small package away with him. She had found molds for five and ten cent pieces in Knapp's room, and also two ladles and several spoons containing fragments of plaster. She reported her discovery to the police, and Knapp was arrested. When Fagan called a little later she had him arrested.

Mrs. Lottie Knapp, who was arrested with her husband, said that she had known Fagan for a long time, and had often seen him with counterfeit coins. Fagan gave some of the coins to her husband to be blackened to make them look old. Letters which Fagan had written to Mrs. Knapp while they were in Ludlow Street Jail were put in evidence. In the letters Fagan threatened to show Mrs. Knapp to be a bigamist if she did not tell the truth about "the man who made the molds."

Under cross-examination Mrs. Knapp identified as hers a certificate of the marriage of "Veleria F. Thornton to William Knapp." A letter which was put in evidence as having been written by Mrs. Knapp to Fagan begged him "not to send her away." In the letter she declared that she was not married to Knapp, and signed herself "Lottie Walter." The trial will be continued to-day.

The Old Guard Reception.

The yearly reception of the Old Guard is announced for Thursday evening, Jan. 7, at the Metropolitan Opera House. Major Thomas E. Sloan is at the head of the Committee of Arrangements. The Opera House will be attractively decorated. The music will be excellent, and representatives of the army, navy, and the National Guard will form the customary military panorama.

AGAINST HIGH BUILDINGS

FIRE AND HEALTH OFFICIALS BOTH ASK FOR A LIMIT.

Arguments Before the Board of Trade Committee in Favor of Legislative Action on the Basis of Health and Protection.

The committee appointed by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation to collect evidence with a view to legislative action in regard to a limit in height of buildings in this city held a meeting yesterday afternoon at 203 Broadway. There were present Chairman G. Waldo Smith, Richard Deeves, J. H. Washburn, and Charles T. Wills.

Chief Hugh Bonner of the Fire Department sent a communication to the committee, giving his views on the subject. He wrote:

"The Fire Department has always been in favor of limiting the height of buildings, not only of the iron structure type, but of the ordinary construction, and favors a height of not exceeding 85 feet, as provided for in the building laws of the city. Fire-proof buildings were not regulated by the building laws, and they have been erected to a height of 300 feet. The department is opposed to any buildings exceeding a height which would enable them to cope with fire on any floor.

"We do not believe these [high] buildings," he added, "to be fire-proof by any means; if the material for combustion is in the building, the fire-proof structure will go like all other structures." When the height exceeded 125 feet, he thought there should be an auxiliary fire plant on every floor, handled by trained men, with elevators at all times ready to run. His communication ended with the recommendation that office buildings should not be higher than twelve stories, and that they should not be erected on a street less than 85 feet wide; commercial buildings ten stories, not to exceed 125 feet, and not to be erected on a street less than 70 feet wide; apartment houses seven stories, not exceeding 85 feet, and not to be built where the street has a width of less than 60 feet.

President James R. Sheffield of the Fire Department agreed with the views expressed in Chief Bonner's letter. "Buildings higher than 125 feet," he said, "are a menace to life and health and a danger to surrounding property. They shut out light from adjoining structures and decrease their value. Experience has shown that it is more difficult to fight fire in these fire-proof buildings."

Mr. Sheffield gave as an instance the Manhattan Building, and was in favor of a fifteen-story limitation. In case of fire in the twelfth or thirteenth story of a sky-scraper, he thought, smoke would cut off escape, even if fire did not. He recommended the widening of stairways and the building of them away from elevator shafts, and the passing of a law against the storage of inflammable material above the sixth story.

President Wilson of the Health Board next gave his views, treating the matter from the standpoint of the public health. "High buildings," said he, "restrict sunlight, the most efficient sanitary agent known. They make it necessary to use artificial light, and if gaslight is used the air is vitiated by the products of combustion, one foot of gas being the equivalent of one man in this respect. It is difficult to get good water up to the high floors of big buildings, and there is always the danger of collapse." He placed statistics in the hands of the committee of the heights of buildings in foreign cities, which showed restrictions keeping them below the width of the street, and the greatest height was in Vienna—82 feet.

A. G. Mills, who represents the Otis Elevator Company, was asked to give information concerning the safe working of elevators in high buildings. "There is no difficulty," he said, "so far as altitude is concerned, in equipping an elevator service, and there are some now carrying miners a depth of 2,000 feet. The mechanical question does not cut much figure." Mr. Mills did not think that an elevator speed of 500 feet a minute was required as a maximum in order to have safety.

The Chairman invited Mr. Mills to give his opinion on the whole subject, not as an elevator builder, but as an engineer. Mr. Mills then said: "I rather agree with what Mr. Sheffield and Mr. Wilson have said. Yet I think there is a marked distinction between the office building and the residential building. In a city like New York, limited by natural barriers in its financial and commercial centres, there might well be set apart a portion of it in which these high structures could be erected. I think there is in the future something in the nature of a menace to New York's supremacy as a commercial centre if people are denied from concentrating these business centres in some part of the city. As far as abodes and tenement houses are concerned, I favor a restriction, as sunlight and air are of the utmost importance."

"Don't you think that this concentration could be effected if the buildings were kept at from twelve to fifteen stories?" asked Mr. Smith.

"Well, the difficulty spoken of by Mr. Sheffield could be easily met in these buildings," replied the witness. The committee then adjourned.

COLORS FOR THE MARBLEHEAD.

Massachusetts Citizens Present a Set to the Cruiser.

The presentation of a stand of the National colors to the United States cruiser Marblehead by the town of Marblehead, Mass., took place yesterday in the navy yard.

The committee from Marblehead consisted of Selectmen H. C. Sparhawk, B. F. Martin, Edward Tutt, and J. G. Broughton. They were accompanied by their wives and Miss Ida Cole. Others from Marblehead were L. C. Felton, Henry F. Wilkins, Edwin Martin, Reuben Perkins, Richard Glass, and J. C. Reidel.

The ceremony took place at 2:30 P. M. on the quarter deck. Commodore Sicard, Capt. Higginson of the navy yard, Capt. Glass, and Lieut. Kelley of the Texas, and Capt. Casey of the Vermont were present.

Selectman Sparhawk made the speech of presentation. He said the Massachusetts Legislature passed the act enabling the town to purchase the colors in 1893, but the presentation had been delayed by reason of the cruiser's continued absence at foreign stations. Commander Jewell accepted the gift, and read a telegram from Secretary Herbert, regretting his inability to be present. The colors, ensign, streamer, and jack, were then unfurled while the band played a National air. This was followed by a salute of twenty-one guns from the Texas.

The Marblehead was at the opening of the Kiel ship canal recently, and was the only foreign war vessel to pass through it.

American Purity Alliance.

A special meeting of the American Purity Alliance was held in the United Charities Building yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. William T. Sabine presided. Aaron M. Powell, President, and Miss Anna Rice Powell, Corresponding Secretary of the alliance, gave some account of the late international conference for the abolition of State regulation of vice at Berne, and also of a national conference at Birmingham, to protest against the threatened revival of the regulation system in England and in India. A legislative committee was appointed to take action to prevent the passage of any measure which may be proposed to legalize vice, with police and medical supervision in this city. It was arranged to hold the annual meeting of the alliance in Assembly Hall, United Charities Building, Jan. 25.

ROOM FOR MORE PUPILS.

New School Opened on the East Side of Harlem.

The crowded condition of the public schools on the east side of Harlem has been relieved by the opening of the new school at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Madison Avenue, known as Grammar School No. 165.

The books were opened for registration Monday, and since that time about 1,300 children have been enrolled, which is considerably below the number expected. Every applicant for admission is obliged to present a vaccination certificate, and where the student comes from another school a note saying that all the lesson books have been returned to that school is required.

It seems that many children who live in the immediate neighborhood of the new school, but who attend elsewhere, are waiting for the end of the first term before they enter the new school. In this way the small registration is accounted for.

In the boys' grammar department 350 were registered Monday and 250 Tuesday, and about 50 Wednesday. The Principal, H. P. O'Neil, was formerly in charge of Grammar School No. 23, at Mulberry and Bayard Streets. This department can accommodate in the neighborhood of 775 scholars.

In the girls' grammar department, which is in charge of Miss S. J. Burke, 40 registered Monday, 50 Tuesday, and a few Wednesday. There is still room for 600 more. Mrs. Kate E. Fisher is in charge of the primary department. Her books show that 500 applied for admission during Monday and Tuesday, and about 25 Wednesday, which is about 200 less than the capacity of the department.

The new school is considered one of the finest in the city. Among the features are the gymnasium, cooking room, carpenters' room, and clay modeling room.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

More Money Needed for Its Special Relief Work.

While many thousands of persons in this city are enjoying the pleasures of Christmas shopping, with money to spend, comfortable homes to go to, and plenty to eat and wear, there are other thousands who have no money, scant clothing, and barely enough food to keep them alive. It is among the latter class that the members and agents of the St. John's Guild are working. The long period of business stagnation has left a great many out of employment who hitherto have been able to help themselves and others, and the distress and suffering in New York are, therefore, greater than usual.

There is a special relief corps connected with the St. John's Guild which is doing much good work among the poor. This corps consists of competent trained nurses, who visit the homes of sick children in the tenement-house districts. This work has grown almost 500 per cent. during the last four years. There is therefore greater need for money. The city is divided into districts, through which nurses go from tenement house to tenement house, ministering to the little ones, teaching their mothers how to care for them, providing doctors and medicine where necessary, and clothing whenever possible.

This special relief corps is now in urgent need of money, of clothing, and of toys, (for Christmas presents to destitute children.) Whether able to give much or little, all kindly disposed persons are invited to send their contributions to the office of the guild, 501 Fifth Avenue, Henry Marquand, Treasurer.

GOV.-ELECT BLACK IN TOWN.

A Conference with Gov. Morton—Mr. Payn's Chances.

Governor-elect Black called on Gov. Morton at the latter's residence, 871 Fifth Avenue, yesterday. Gov. Morton had come to the city the previous evening, and will remain until Monday. Before going to see Gov. Morton Mr. Black and Mr. Platt had a short consultation at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The appointment of Railroad Commissioners was one of the subjects talked about by the Governor and his successor. It is considered probable that Mr. Black will yield to Gov. Morton's wishes and name Col. Ashley W. Cole to fill one of the places on the commission.

State Chairman Charles W. Hackett, ex-Senator Titus Sheard of Little Falls, William J. Youngs of Oyster Bay, and Louis F. Payn called on Mr. Black at his hotel after he had visited Gov. Morton. Politicians say there has been no change in the Governor-elect's programme of appointing Mr. Payn to be Superintendent of Insurance, to succeed James F. Pierce. Mr. Payn has been keeping very close to Mr. Black for the last two or three weeks.

Mr. Black expects to be very busy at his home, in Troy, for the next two weeks. He has a message to the Legislature and his inaugural address to prepare. Many politicians who want a hand in distributing the offices expect to visit him at his home, and they will not be satisfied if he does not give some of his time to them.

Hockey To-night at the Ice Palace.

The New York Hockey Club will have another chance at the New York Athletic Club team this evening, when the two sides will play a return match at the Ice Palace, Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street. The latter team will probably be in better condition than it was last Saturday, when the absence of some of its best players caused a perceptible weakness. It is not generally known that these two teams were one last season. The men who now wear the Mercury foot on their jerseys were the cracks of the New York Hockey Club last year. Seven of them joined the New York Athletic Club in a body this Fall, and formed the nucleus of its hockey contingent. It is readily understood, therefore, how strong the rivalry is that spurs the two teams on when they meet on the ice. The game will be called promptly at 8 o'clock.

The Mission to Deaf-Mutes.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of the Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes will be held in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, Sunday, Dec. 20, at 4 P. M. The service and addresses will be interpreted for the deaf-mutes by the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, the founder of this work of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It now covers a large part of the United States. The work in the Middle West will be represented by the Rev. Austin W. Mann, M. A., the first deaf-mute ordained west of the Alleghanies. In nearly a quarter of a century of pioneer missionary labor he has built up missions for his brethren in the large cities. He has also held services and preached in the deaf-mute language in England and Canada.

He Passed Twenty Bad Checks.

Charles H. Knoche of 1,622 Second Avenue was found guilty yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, of passing a worthless check for $78 on Henry Meyer of 6 Coenties Slip. He was remanded until Monday for sentence. It was claimed by the prosecution that Knoche was connected with the Valentine-McLaughlin crowd of forgers and swindlers. Assistant District Attorney Osborne produced in court twenty worthless checks which he claimed were passed by the accused. They were drawn by one Newman, who is said to be a mythical person manipulated by the Valentine gang.

ICE INSULATED THE RAILS

CARS GOT NO CURRENT ON THE UNDERGROUND TROLLEY.

What Engineer Pierson Says of the Trouble on Up-town Lines—Will Not Change Plans for Fourth and Sixth Avenues.

Chief Engineer F. S. Pierson of the Metropolitan Traction Company talked yesterday with a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES about the trouble caused by the storm on the up-town branches of the system where the underground trolley is employed.

The two electrical branches in Lenox and Upper Lexington Avenues were stopped entirely during the greater part of Wednesday, while the cable lines, which had about the same amount of snow and slush to contend with, ran nearly as regularly as usual.

"Of course the snow was the main cause of all the trouble," said Mr. Pierson, "but that was not the only cause. When those roads were built the underground electric system was put in as an experiment, and the generators put in at the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street power house were experimental. Half of those generators are now being rebuilt, and this storm caught us at a time when we could turn out only about half the usual amount of power. It always takes about 50 per cent. more power to run an electric line during a snowstorm than in good weather.

"It makes no difference whether the trolley is overhead or underground. This is not so much because of the leakage of the electricity as because of the slippery condition of the rails and snow impeding the progress of the car. It takes more power to run the cars through the snow.

"Now we had enough power on Wednesday morning to run the cars, and the snowplows and sweepers had to overcome any loss of power from leakage, but about 6 o'clock in the morning we found that we had another difficulty to contend with. A sudden drop in the temperature caused a thin coating of ice to form on the underground rails that carry the electric current. The shoes that slide along these rails and carry the current through the motor simply slid over the ice until the cars stopped. The ice acting as an insulator shut off the current from the car entirely.

"It took us some time to find out what the trouble was, and then we spent several hours equipping a car with knife-like scrapers that would take this ice off. By the time we got this car in working order the slots had filled up with snow and slush to such an extent and the tracks were so covered with snow that it took many hours to get the roads open. The loss of electricity through the slush and snow was comparatively small. Pure snow is not a conductor, but an insulator. It is the dirty slush that runs into the slots from the street that causes the 'grounding' of the current, as we call it.

"Now that we know that ice may form on the underground rails we will be prepared with plows to scrape it off. The overhead trolley lines in Montreal and other extreme Northern cities often have their wires covered with sleet. In such cases they put a man on top of a car with a forked spear, and as the car runs over the line he scrapes the ice off the wires.

"During the time that the Lexington and Lenox Avenue lines have been running they have never been blocked until yesterday. It is because of the success of these lines that the traction company has decided to put the underground electric system on the Sixth and Fourth Avenue lines. The system will work better on the down-town lines because the cars will be run so often that they will keep the conduit cleaner. With plants to supply plenty of extra power when it is wanted, and cars equipped to scrape away the ice and snow from the electric rails, the electric system is just as reliable as the cable."

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Traction Company said that the mishap to the up-town electric system would have no effect on the proposed improvements in the Fourth and Sixth Avenue lines.

"We know exactly what caused the blocking of our lines Wednesday, and will be prepared to meet any such obstacle in the future. We would have had no trouble to speak of Wednesday if the ice had not formed on the rails."

THE SCOTT ASSAULT CASE.

Testimony Concluded Yesterday and Decision Reserved.

The examination of Mark Schlesinger and William Clark, Inspectors of the Bureau of Incumbrances, charged with committing an assault on William Scott, while raiding the trunk and bag store of D. A. Doyle, 1 Vesey Street, Oct. 20 last, was continued before Magistrate Flammer, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday morning.

It is contended by the prosecution that Scott is in a dying condition, as a result of his injuries. Dr. William L. Rickart and Dr. Arthur C. Brush testified yesterday that if Scott continues to fail as he has lately, his death will be only a matter of days. The defense was represented by Mr.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000
88 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
41 and 43 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. H. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, December 10, 1896.

To the Holders of

Union Pacific Railway Company Collateral Trust Notes:

At a meeting of the Committee held this day, the Chairman submitted to the Committee a letter received by him inclosing a copy of a proposed plan of reorganization of the Union Pacific Notes.

After a full discussion it was resolved that in the opinion of this Committee the proposed plan of reorganization is undesirable; that this Committee are proceeding with all possible dispatch to liquidate the trust, with a view to paying the outstanding notes and retaining any equity in the securities for the benefit of the Union Pacific Railway Company or its legal successors, and that, in their opinion, the interests of the noteholders are sufficiently and adequately protected by the course they are pursuing for the liquidation of the trust.

The Committee reaffirm the statement already made in their circular of April 4, 1895, to the note-holders, that, in their opinion, the securities held under the Collateral Trust are more than adequate for the ultimate redemption of the outstanding notes, with interest at 6 per cent. until date of payment.

In making this statement the Committee desire to add that while, of course, they would personally welcome any plan satisfactory to all concerned which might result in relieving them from the responsibility and labor of their trust, they must, while those duties continue, proceed with the liquidation of the trust, as their discretion shall dictate, under the absolute powers conferred upon them and as they deem most likely to yield the best possible results.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
JOHN A. STEWART,
EDWARD KING,
ALEXANDER E. ORR,
J. P. MORGAN & CO., Trustees.
} Of Committee under Trust Indenture of Union Pacific Railway Company, dated September 4, 1893.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

Union Pacific Railway Co.
6 Per Cent.
Gold Collateral Trust Notes

At the request of a large proportion of the holders of the Notes above named, the undersigned have organized as a Committee for the purposes of a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, copies of which will be furnished at the office of THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., No. 120 Broadway, New York, and the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST CO., Boston.

On and after this date and until the expiration of such time as shall be limited by the Committee, deposits of the Notes mentioned, subject to the terms of the Plan and Agreement, may be made at the office of the Trust Companies, which will issue temporary receipts exchangeable as soon as may be for engraved receipts to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

JOHN G. MOORE,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
EDWIN F. ATKINS,
} Committee.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.
New York, December 14, 1896.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS OF SECURITIES OF THE OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY THAT THE COMMITTEE, UNDER THE PLAN OF NOVEMBER 18, 1896, ARE STILL RECEIVING DEPOSITS OF SECURITIES OF THE SAID COMPANY, ANY STATEMENT TO THE CONTRARY BEING WITHOUT FOUNDATION OR FACT.

THOSE WHO HAVE NOT ALREADY DEPOSITED THEIR SECURITIES OR MANHATTAN TRUST CO. OR OLD COLONY TRUST CO. RECEIPTS ARE EARNESTLY REQUESTED TO DO SO AT ONCE WITH THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

By order of the Committee.
HENRY ZUCKERMAN, Secretary,
16 AND 18 BROAD STREET.
NEW YORK, DEC. 17TH, 1896.

TEXAS PACIFIC COAL COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with Section 2d of a certain Indenture made by the above Coal Company, dated October 9th, 1888, it will receive offers to sell the above described bonds at a price not exceeding 110 and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed Twenty-one thousand and thirty-one 71-100 dollars, ($21,031.71.) Bids will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon, December 23d, 1896.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CENTRAL WASHINGTON Railroad six per cent. bonds: The Bondholders' Committee hereby give notice to holders of above bonds that unless they deposit their bonds with the Knickerbocker Trust Company of the City of New York on or before the 15th day of January, 1897, they will have to pay a penalty of Ten (10) Dollars on every bond deposited after that date.

ALFRED M. HOYT, Chairman.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.

Holders of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds may insure against redemption by lot in January next, and have blank forms of application sent to them by applying to

LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull, but firm. Call money, 1½ to 2 per cent.

The total of yesterday's Stock Exchange transactions was small, but business was distributed better than usual. Generally, advances were scored in quotations.

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Of a sudden Sugar Trust transactions shrink. Only about 20,000 shares were traded in yesterday, and two or three railway stocks had aggregates almost as large. This may signify something important to students of the stock market. On the surface its indication is that the people who are footing the bills for manipulation begin to feel disposed to have professional seesaw games made a little less conspicuous.

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The fact that the Dingley bill has been abandoned, and that revision of protective schedules, on which this particular trust has been building special hopes, will not be brought about at this Congressional session, does not please the stock market pool in Sugar.

***

About a quarter of the day's total business was in the shares of the Granger railroads. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy alone contributed half of that proportion, transactions in it being equal to the aggregate for Sugar Trust stock, and, like that, it rose a full point. There is a big Burlington short interest. It is common talk throughout Wall Street that Burlington is "a second Atchison."

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The utter foolishness of such talk is apparent to every honest critic of the company's affairs, but that does not keep professional bear traders from adopting such statements as highest speculative gospel. So long as the real owners of the company's securities understand the facts, however, and so long as they refuse to be scared into liquidation, current stock jobbing stuff and nonsense can have penalties only for those who deserve them.

***

The stock which scored the largest advance in yesterday's market was United States Rubber. It rose between two and three points. Next week the company's managers are to act on proposals for putting the stock on the regular dividend list. The company's business has recently progressed handsomely.

***

General conditions are favorable in every quarter of the business world. The people are waiting only. Till New Year's we are probably in for evening-up processes, but every authority whose opportunities for knowledge amount to much, and whose opinions are worthy of consideration—every such authority gives assurances that are encouraging for the future—for the early future.

***

Government bonds were firm. The 5s closed ⅛ higher. There were sales of $10,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 110; $100,000 do, coupon, at 111¼; $20,500 4s, 1925, coupon, at 120⅜; $1,000 do, registered, at 120⅝, and $6,000 5s, coupon, at 114.

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In State bonds, $53,500 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 61½@61¼@61½, and $5,000 do. deferred 6s, trust receipts, at 6¾.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf..	¾	Missouri Pacific.....	⅞
Am. Sp. Mfg.....	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.....1	
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf..1⅜		N. J. Central.....	⅝
Am. Sug. Refg....	⅝	N. P. & R., all in. pf.	½
Am. Tobacco.....1⅝		St. P. & Omaha....	⅝
Am. Tob. scrip.....	½	Southern Ry. pf.....	½
Chi., B. & Q.....1		Standard R. & T....	½
Chicago Gas.....1		Tenn. Coal & Iron..1⅜	
Chi., Mil. & St. P..	⅞	U. S. Leather pf....	⅝
Chi. & N. W.....	½	U. S. Rubber.....2	
Chi., R. I. & P.....	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.....	½
Consolidated Gas....	¾	Wabash	⅝
General Electric.....	¾	Wabash pf.....	1¼
Lake Shore.....	½	Wheel. & L. E. pf...	1½

STOCKS DECLINED.

C., C., C. & St. L..	½	Manhattan	¼
Col. F. & I.....	½	Nat. Linseed Oil....1	
Col. & Hock Coal...	½	West. Union Tel....	⅝
Del. & Hudson.....	¾		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

At., Col. & Pac. 1st.1	N. Y., S. & W. gen..1¼
Chi., B. & Q. deb....1	Reading 1st pf. inc.1¼
Long Island 5s.....1½	Reading 2d pf. inc..1
Louis. & N. gen. 6s.1⅜	Reading 3d pf. inc..1½
Mo., K. & T. 2d.....1	Standard R. & T.....1½
N. Y., L. & W. 1st..1	Utah & Nor. 7s.....1½

BONDS DECLINED.

Chi. & N. P. 1st, t. r.1½	Mo., K. & E. 1st.....1½
Iron Mt. 5s.....2	

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3½ per cent. five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@5 per cent. for first-class single names, and 5@6 per cent. for good names not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges, $119,323,248; balances, $6,386,774; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $206,025.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3½@3¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange firm. Posted rates unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.83¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87⅛@$4.87½ for demand, $4.87¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.19⅜ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95@95⅛ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c premium. Boston—5c discount and par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25c discount to buy.

THE LONDON MARKET.

—American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie, ½, to 15½; do, first preferred, ½, to 35½; St. Paul, ⅝, to 76⅝; Atchison, ⅜, to 14¾; Reading, ⅛ to 13⅝, and Lousiville and Nashville, ⅛, to 50½. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 56¼, and Illinois Central, ⅛, to 95⅞. New York Central sold at 97½. British consols closed ⅜ lower for money at 110 11-16, and unchanged for the account at 111.

—The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £464,921 in the last week. The proportion of bank reserve to liability, which one week ago was 54.09 per cent., now stands at 52.88 per cent., against a decline of 60.83 per cent. to 60.09 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 4 per cent. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 600,000f. gold and an increase of 750,000f. silver.

BULLION AND MINING.

Stock bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65½@66. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 65⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 51@52c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 484,109.12 ounces of silver bullion, against which 484 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 474 green.

Bar silver in London, 30d per ounce.

Following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$51,014,868
Imports for same period.....	79,780,255
Net imports.....	$28,765,387
Net exports to date, 1895.....	62,919,648
Net exports to date, 1894.....	70,201,810
Net exports to date, 1893.....	10,807,300

***

On the Stock Exchange, 100 shares of Comstock Tunnel sold at .05 and 25 do at .04. On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Anaconda sold at 1.15, 500 Brunswick at .30, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .07, 100 Mono at .23, 200 Ophir at 1.00, and 600 Pharmacist at .13.

BOND MARKET SIGNS.

Mr. Charles A. Watrous of Charles Fairchild & Co. said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES in discussing the situation in the investment market:

"Strictly speaking, the demand in the bond market has fallen off somewhat. But the decrease has amounted to very little, and it has not affected prices at all. There is still an excellent demand and a steady absorption of all the good issues.

"For this demand for bonds there are many reasons, but most important among them is the present low rate for money. With time money around 3 per cent., the capitalist will find larger profits in buying good bonds on a 5 per cent. basis than in loaning his funds at the market rate. That, I think, is a most important factor in the bond market at the present time.

"It is most unusual to see a strong, active bond market, such as we are now having, in the face of a slow, unsteady, and heavy market for stocks. That is something which does not often occur. But in this case I think the investment department shows the real tendency—the tendency toward a higher level of prices.

"In the speculative markets the buying power became exhausted, and there had to be a cessation. The buyers, as it were, had to recover their breath. In the interim the bears have had a chance to hammer prices—a chance which they have taken advantage of at every point. The depression in the market is simply a temporary suspension of the buying power.

"In the bond market we have plainly exhibited the confidence that is implanted in the minds of moneyed interests. The reassurance given by the sound-money victory of a month ago has resulted quite naturally in a demand for investments. Capitalists have been convinced that the future will bring prosperity, and that all real danger has been passed. Consequently, they are seeking places in which to put their money.

"The demand for bonds is chiefly in the high-priced, well-known issues—the securities that are purely for investment. The lower grade of bonds are not in equal demand, because they are in a greater or less degree speculative in character. They follow the course of the stock market, and are now sharing the depression existing there. The buyers of bonds now are buyers for investment purposes. It is the more speculatively inclined who trade in lower class bonds, and the course of the stock market shows that the speculators of the country are, for the while, doing nothing.

"As to prospects, I see no reason to look for any less activity or any decline in prices for investment securities. As long as money continues easy, the demand will be large, and when general business improves there will be buying from people now holding off because of timidity. I think the market for bonds will continue strong and active, and with a gradual advance in all prices."

THE SOUTHERN OUTLOOK.

Reviewing business conditions in the South, The Chattanooga Tradesman says:

"Present industrial conditions in the South are very encouraging. There is considerable increase in the volume of business, and all indications are favorable for activity in both commercial and industrial circles next year. Monetary difficulties are disappearing, and the bank deposits during the past two weeks have been enormous.

"The iron and steel market continues firm, showing about the same conditions that characterized it last week. Pig iron is probably a little more quiet than for some weeks past, but a fair amount of business is being done for the season. Considerable activity is noted in Southern iron districts. The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company has finished repairing its 'Alice' furnace, at Birmingham, and is relining the 'Little Belle.' The Woodward Iron Company is getting ready to start another furnace, two Sheffield furnaces are to be put in blast, and a furnace at Florence, Ala., will blow in soon. Birmingham iron for export continues in active demand, and inquiries were received last week from Holland, Italy, and other foreign countries. In Tennessee the Dayton and Embreville furnaces will be blown in at an early date.

"Present conditions are encouraging for lumber operators, and the demand shows a healthy increase. The movement in cotton goods is better, and several new mills are reported."

***

Discussing further the Soutnern iron trade outlook, The Tradesman remarks:

"Recent conditions have not changed at all, except that progress has been made in projects of resumption. More furnaces, it is true, are now reported as under preparation for renewing, but this is merely a symptom, when it is not a result of the general feeling of confidence in the future. Prices have held their own, and there is a slight tendency here and there to higher quotations.

"But we repeat what we have said before, that wisdom lies in not expecting much of the iron movement before Spring. The good feeling of confidence in the future, as to prospects, I see no reason to look for any less activity or any decline in prices for investment securities. As long as money continues easy, the demand will be large, and when general business improves there will be buying from people now holding off because of timidity. I think the market for bonds will continue strong and active, and with a gradual advance in all prices."

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And this inspiriting common sense comment is added:

"The continued operation of the many plants that started up immediately after the election and the increased demand for manufactured products are a practical refutation of the claim of calamity 'croakers' that the resumption of the factories was only a boom caused by the election, that would collapse as suddenly as it started. A decidedly hopeful feeling prevails, and the utmost confidence is expressed as to activity in all lines of trade in the Spring."

WALL STREET TALK.

Baltimore and Ohio rumors are just now abundant. Some humorist started a tale yesterday suggesting that the Baltimore and Ohio was to buy a bankrupt railroad out in Nebraska. Another rumor was that the Western Union Telegraph stock held by the Baltimore and Ohio was now finally being marketed. There were indications which lent color to the latter report.

***

A member of the Reading syndicate is authority for the statement that its members have been called upon for cash to be used in taking up the Coal and Iron Company mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1. The call is said to be for about 12 per cent. of members' subscriptions.

***

Philadelphia still continues to hope for renewed Lehigh Valley dividends.

***

The advance in United States Rubber yesterday came supposedly from inside buying. Talk of excellent trade conditions and of a dividend at the coming meeting of the Directors was heard all over the Street. Three per cent. is now the amount of the dividend, according to rumor.

***

President M. E. Ingalls of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway has confirmed the order given, contingent on McKinley's election, to the Richmond Locomotive Works of Richmond, Va., for six compound consolidation engines. This is a high indorsement, as the engines in question are duplicates of those built for the company in the early part of the year.

***

A Chicago millionaire is to become a special partner in a New York Stock Exchange firm.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

The following are the latest bid prices for bank shares on the Stock Exchange:

America	320	Mechanics'	185
American Ex.....	117½	Mechan. & Trad...	190
Broadway	230	Mercantile	170
Butch. & Drovers'.	125	Merchants'	135
Cent. National....	128	Merchants' Ex....	111
Chase National....	200	Metropolis	425
Chemical	4000	Nassau	152
City	500	National Union...	195
Citizens'	125	New Amsterdam...	170
Columbia	175	New York.....	235
Commerce	204	New York County.	650
Continental	134	Ninth National....	110
Corn Exchange....	280	Pacific	175
East River.....	125	Park	260
Fifth Avenue....	2800	Phenix	107
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Republic	145
Fourth National...	179	Seaboard National.	171
Gallatin National..	300	Second National..	425
German American..	108	Seventh National..	100
Germania	350	Shoe & Leather...	99
Greenwich	165	State of New York.	107½
Hanover	315	Third National....	100
Imp. & Traders'..	325	Tradesmen's	93
Irving	150	U. S. National....	175
Leather Manuf'rs.	175	West Side.....	275
Manhattan	210	West. National....	114
Market & Fulton..	215		

There were sales of 40 shares of Second National at 485 and 2 Western National at 116½.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s.....	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s.....	106½	110
American Bank Note.....	..	42
American Typefounders' Company....	31	35½
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip.....	100	..
Barney & Smith common.....	10½	12½
Boston & New York Air Line pf.....	102	105
*Broadway & Seventh Avenue	196	198½
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st....	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d.....	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	112	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
B'lyn City & Newtown R. R. 1st 5s..	107½	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	172½	174
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s.....	66	69
Brooklyn Elevated	5	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s.....	100	105
‡Buffalo Crosstown 5s	..	105
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st.....	106½	108½
‡Buffalo Street Railway stock.....	76½	77½
Celluloid Company stock.....	61	64
Central & South American Telegraph.	118	120½
Central Cross-Town.....	200	..
Central of Georgia R. R. consol. 5s....	88½	90½
Central Park, North & East River....	155	165
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s.....	110½	..
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock.	..	1
Columbus Gas.....	68	70
Commercial Cable Company stock....	164½	166½
Coney Island Jockey Club stock.....	70	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock.....	..	20
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.....	..	85
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	..	16
Consolidated Ice pf.....	..	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock....	71	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds..	99	102
†Cramp's Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	97½	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R...	100	108
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s.....	112½	114
‡D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip..	100	102
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn.....	97½	99½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	345
Ensley Land Company.....	¼	1
Equitable Gas Company of New York.	..	203
Fort Wayne Gas stock.....	82¼	86½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s.....	84½	87½
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av....	..	57
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st...	112	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d...	58	..
Georgia State 4½s, 1915.....	113	115
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock.....	59	62
Grand Rapids Gas 1st.....	89	91½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.....	74	77
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds...	97½	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin.....	3	6
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.....	25	33
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s...	101	..
Hoboken Ferry stock.....	50	55
‡Hoboken Ferry 5s.....	94	96
Hudson River Telephone stock.....	50	60
‡Indianapolis Gas stock.....	128	134
Indianapolis Gas 1st.....	102½	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s.....	70	75
International Ocean Telegraph.....	105	..
Iron Steamboat.....	2½	5
†Iron Steamboat 6s.....	60	..
Journeay & Burnham.....	..	36
Journeay & Burnham pf.....	..	90
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock...	..	4
Kings County Traction.....	41	43½
Knickerbocker Ice Company.....	90	..
Lafayette Gas stock.....	84	89
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s.....	85	89
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock...	62	65
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s.....	72	75
Lorillard Company pf.....	102	105½
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s...	104	..
†Madison Square Garden stock.....	..	12
†Madison Square Garden 2d.....	65	70
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1899.....	108	..
Memphis Taxes Dist. 6s, 1915.....	108	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.....	108	..
Met. W. S. Construction (of Chicago).	43	48
Met. West Side 1st 5s (of Chicago)...	59½	62
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company...	12	14
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pr.	55	58
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds.....	85	88
Mutual Gas Company of New York....	..	237
National Wall Paper Company.....	..	80
‡New Orleans Pacific 1st stubs.....	¾	2
New Orleans Pacific 1. g. bonds.....	20	..
N. J. & N. Y. R. R.....	..	5
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock....	41	43
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.....	71	74½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st.....	104	106
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols..	94	96
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock.....	44	47
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone.....	121½	125
N. Y. Lack. & Western R. R. stock..	117	..
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock.....	45	..
N. Y. & G Lake R. R. 2d.....	8	..
New York Air Brake Company.....	14	..
New York Biscuit Company 8s.....	102½	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)..	2	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad.....	158	..
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock....	105	110
‡North Hudson County R. R. 5s.....	101	..
‡N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock.....	85	..
‡Oswego & Syracuse R. R.....	195	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph.....	67	72
Pennsylvania Coal	320	330
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock.	15½	16½
P., Ashtabula & Y. R. R. p. c. stock..	12	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable.....	93	94
†Pratt & Whitney.....	3	7
†Pratt & Whitney pf.....	..	63
Retsof Mining Company bonds.....	35	40
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st....	85	87
Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common...	32	37
*Safety Car Heating & Light Co.....	70	80
Second Avenue Railroad stock.....	145	155
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s.....	104½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock.....	190	..
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph.....	85	..
St. Paul Gas stock.....	58	61½
Standard Gas	84	86
Standard Gas pf.....	106¼	109
†Standard Gas 1st.....	100½	..
*Standard Oil Trust	254	256
‡Steinway Railway 6s.....	112	115
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co....	..	40
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st....	92	..
Texas & Pacific Coal stock.....	42	47
Third Avenue Railroad	162½	164
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.....	9	12
Trenton Potteries stock.....	..	11
Trenton Potteries pf.....	..	42
Trow Directory pf.....	30	34
Union Ferry stock.....	62	64
†Union Ferry 5s.....	101	103
†Union Railway 1st 5s.....	101½	..
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry).....	..	102
Union Typewriter.....	7	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf.....	85	87½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.....	67	73
†Union Electric Light & Power 1st...	73	77
Wagner Car Company.....	156	157½
Western Gas Company.....	63	65
‡Western Gas Company bonds.....	90	92
Worcester Traction.....	19	20
Worcester Traction pf.....	94	95½
Worthington Pump pf.....	75½	79

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
2d week Dec.....	$115,422	$134,590	$117,761
From July 1....	2,781,404	3,138,527	3,052,127
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,657	1,657
2d week Dec.....	$124,200	$135,700	$128,400
From July 1....	3,425,894	3,523,159	3,285,400
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	825
2d week Dec.....	$96,332	$82,406	$122,508
From July 1....	1,871,390	1,579,925	2,106,270
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	236	236	236
2d week Dec.....	$21,835	$12,115	$12,089
From Jan. 1....	750,838	509,381	399,157
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	370	370	370
2d week Dec.....	$42,795	$39,557	$31,464
From July 1....	1,004,191	1,060,030	927,574
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	520	520	517
2d week Dec.....	$51,250	$42,700	$38,109
From July 1....	1,176,890	1,240,290	1,048,925
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	367	347
2d week Dec.....	$39,813	$38,707	$28,109
From July 1....	805,105	928,677	1,030,484
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,935	1,935	1,935
2d week Dec.....	$222,989	$254,238	$178,441
From July 1....	5,705,178	6,353,564	5,656,493
COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY & TOLEDO, for September, (actual)—			
Gross earnings..	227,844	287,023	....
Net earnings....	117,467	160,724	....
For nine months ending Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings..	1,882,791	1,840,298	....
Net earnings....	758,721	744,362	....
Month Nov.....	253,950	272,186	226,519
From Jan. 1....	2,274,993	2,416,274	2,476,161
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS, for the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings..	4,538,680	4,542,163	4,891,201
Op. expenses....	3,124,946	3,132,168	3,453,167
Net earnings....	1,413,734	1,409,997	1,438,034
Fixed charges...	1,390,235	1,343,175	1,389,902
Surplus	22,799	66,822	48,232

Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield reports for the year ended June 30, 1896, a surplus after charges of $2,215, against $11,587 in 1895, and a deficit of $34,558 in 1894.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS, for November—			
Gross earnings..	1,047,434	1,437,249	1,665,741
Op. expenses....	780,115	961,004	913,198
Net earnings....	258,319	476,245	352,543
Fixed charges...	346,155	257,616	237,471
Deficit	87,836	*218,629	*115,072
Jan. 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings..	13,134,406	14,115,466	13,020,688
Op. expenses....	9,714,641	10,219,017	9,795,887
Net earnings....	3,419,765	3,896,389	3,224,801
Fixed charges...	2,994,379	2,846,735	2,590,334
Surplus	425,386	1,049,654	634,467

*Surplus.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRAN

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Dec. 17, 1896.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
148	152	20	Adams Express	148	148	148	148	.....
11	12⅜	20	American Cotton Oil, pf.	13	13	13	13	.....
51	52⅛	145	Am. Cotton Oil pf	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ⅜
11⅝	12	2,433	American Spirits Mfg.	11⅝	12¼	11⅝	12¼	+ ⅞
27⅛	27⅞	332	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	26⅞	27⅝	26⅞	27⅝	+ ⅛
112⅜	112⅝	29,315	American Sugar Refs.	112	112⅞	111¼	112⅜	+ 1
100¼	102	210	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	101	101	101	101	.....
76⅞	77	5,534	American Tobacco	74⅜	77¼	74⅜	76⅝	+ 1⅝
....	....	14,500	Am. Tobacco, scrip	67	70	67	68	+ ⅛
13⅞	14	2,040	At., T & S.F., all in. pd.	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
22⅝	22⅞	1,420	At., T. & S. F. pf.	22½	22¾	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
16	16	1,050	Baltimore & Ohio	15⅞	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
11⅜	11⅝	1,100	Bay State Gas	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
48¼	48¾	219	Canada Southern	48	48	48	48	+ ¼
16⅜	16½	350	Chesapeake & Ohio	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
74⅜	74⅝	20,080	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	74⅛	74⅞	73⅞	74⅞	+ 1
74	74⅛	9,255	Chicago Gas	72⅞	74¼	73	74	+ 1⅛
75⅛	75¼	14,595	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	74⅝	75¼	74⅜	75¼	+ ⅞
130	131	55	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	130¾	130¾	130	130	+ ¾
103¾	103¾	587	Chicago & Northw.	103	104¾	103	103¾	+ ¼
68⅜	68⅝	3,708	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	68¾	68¾	67⅞	68⅛	+ ⅛
27½	28	750	C., C., Chi. & St. Louis	27½	27½	27½	27	+ ½
24½	25	900	Colorado Fuel & Iron	25	25	23⅝	24½	+ ½
5	6	115	C. & H. C. all in. pd.	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ½
18¾	18¾	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	18	18	18	18	.....
150½	152	440	Consolidated Gas Co.	151	151½	151	151½	+ ¾
125	126	310	Delaware & Hudson	125¾	125¾	125	125	+ ¼
156	159	40	Del., Lack. & Western	158⅜	158⅝	158⅜	158⅝	+ ¼
33	34	2	Erie 1st pf.	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	.....
....	....	2	Erie 2d pf.	19	19	19	19	.....
32¼	32⅝	3,970	General Electric	31⅜	32⅝	31¼	32⅝	+ ⅜
78	81	100	Iowa Central	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
26	28	15	Iowa Central pf.	26	26	26	26	.....
24	25	100	Laclede Gas	24	24	24	24	— ½
154½	155	120	Lake Shore	154	154½	154	154½	+ 1½
49⅜	49⅝	1,011	Louisville & Nashville	49	49½	48⅞	49½	+ ⅛
91⅞	91⅞	12,865	Manhattan Con.	92	92¼	90	91¼	— ⅛
108	109¼	100	Metropolitan Traction	108	108	108	108	.....
1	1½	100	Mexican National ctfs.	1	1	1	1	.....
56	59	100	Minnesota Iron	58	58	58	58	— 1
13	18½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
28	28½	1,280	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	27¼	28⅛	27¼	28	+ ⅞
20¼	20½	1,935	Missouri Pacific	20¼	20⅝	20⅛	20½	+ ⅞
162	164	55	Morris & Essex	161½	161½	161¼	161½	.....
87	88	3	National Lead Co. pf.	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	.....
13⅝	14	700	National Linseed Oil	11⅜	14	11⅜	14	— 1
103	103½	121	New Jersey Central	103⅜	103¾	103⅛	103⅜	+ ⅝
179	181	87	N. Y., N. H. & H.	180	180½	179	180	.....
116	118	8	N. Y., Lack. & West.	115½	116¾	115½	116¾	.....
9½	10	14	N. Y., L. E. & West.	9½	9½	9½	9½	.....
4¾	5¼	170	North American	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
18	13½	29	N. P., all in. pd.	12¾	13½	12⅝	13¼	.....
22½	22⅞	100	N. P. pf., all in. pd.	22¾	22¾	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
13	13¼	175	N. P. V. ctfs.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
32¼	32¼	939	N. P. pf., V. ctfs.	32¼	32⅜	32	32¼	+ ⅛
15⅛	15½	1,025	Ontario & Western	15	14⅞	15	15	+ ⅛
37	39	45	O. R. & N., pf.	36½	36⅝	36½	36⅝	.....
14	16	4	O. S. L. & U. N., t. r.	14	14	14	14	.....
24⅝	24⅞	431	Pacific Mail	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	27⅝	21,980	P. & R., all in. pd.	23½	27⅝	26¼	27⅝	+ ⅛
155	156	20	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	154	154	154	154	.....
4⅝	4½	250	St. L. & San Fran.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	.....
35	36	180	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	35	35	35	35	+ ⅛
4½	4½	300	St. Louis Southw.	4	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
48½	48⅞	300	St. Paul & Omaha	48⅛	48½	48⅛	48½	+ ⅜
130	135	8	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	135	135	135	135	.....
9¼	9⅜	151	Standard R. & T.	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
15⅛	16	300	Southern Pacific	15⅝	15⅝	15¾	15⅝	+ ⅛
10	10	100	South Railway	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
27¾	27¾	3,132	Southern Railway pf.	27⅜	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	+ ⅛
26¾	27	4,380	Tenn. Coal & Iron	26	27	25⅝	26⅞	+ 1⅝
9⅞	9¼	120	Texas Pacific	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	.....
9¼	9⅝	740	Union Pacific	9¼	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
2½	3	100	U. P., Denver & Gulf	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
5⅞	5¾	485	United States Cordage	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
16	16	16	United States Express	40	40	40	40	.....
60¼	60¾	850	U. S. Leather pf.	59⅜	60¼	59⅜	60¼	+ ⅜
26⅜	26⅝	4,499	United States Rubber	25	26⅜	25	26⅜	+ 2
81¼	82	210	U. S. Rubber pf.	81¼	81⅜	81¼	81⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	6¾	125	Wabash	6¼	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
16⅜	16½	1,250	Wabash pf.	15⅛	16⅜	15⅛	16⅜	+ 1¼
84⅞	85	6,879	Western Union Tel.	83½	85¼	83½	84⅞	+ ⅜
7½	7⅝	1,400	Wheeling & Lake Erie	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	.....
27	32	200	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	28¼	29	28¼	29	+ 1½
Sales.....		171,357						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s		Lake E & W 1st 5s	
6,000	71	4,000	117
2,000	72	Lehigh V Terminal 5s	
1,000	72½	2,000	110¼
Atch, Col & Pac 1st		Lehigh & W-B Con,	
2,000	28	Assented	
A. T & S F gen 4s		1,000	103¾
20,000	78⅞	Long Island 1st	
500	78⅞	5,000	104½
2,000	78⅞	Long Island con 5s	
11,000	79	2,000	120
Adjustment 4s		Louisville & Nash Gen	
3,000	42¼	Mortgage 6s	
5,000	42	1,000	117
500	42	Manhat Ry con 4s	
1,000	42¼	5,000	95¼
5,000	42½	Metropolitan Elev 1st	
6,000	42	1,000	119
5,000	41⅞	Mtl & St Paul, Chic	
15,000	42	& Pac West 5s	
1,000	41⅞	3,000	114¼
10,000	42	4,000	114½
3,000	42¼	Mtl & St P G M 4s,	
5,000		Series A	
Atlantic & Pac Inc	1½	4,000	97¼
1,000		Minn & St L con 5s	
Austin & Northwest 1st		1,000	100¼
6,000	83¼	Mo, Kan & East 1st	
4,000	83½	2,000	90
Broadway & 7th Av		Mo, Kan & Texas 1st 4s	
1st con 5s		2,000	81⅛
1,000	116½	5,000	81¾
1,000	116½	Phil & Read Gen 4s, Tr	
Brook Union Gas 5s		Co certfs, assented	
7,000	105¾	5,000	81¼
Brook W & W Co 5s		38,000	81¼
1,000	100½	55,000	81½
Bur, C Rap & N 1st		Rio Grande West 1st	
500	105½	6,000	75½
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d		1,000	75
Canada So 1st Gtd		2,000	75¼
6,000	110	2,000	75½
Ches & O gen 4½s		St L & Iron Mount 5s	
8,000	73½	3,000	74
Ches & O 6s, 1911		St L & S F Trust 5s	
1,000	118¾	2,000	90
Chesapeake & Ohio con 5s,		St L & San Fran 4s	
Registered		11,000	85½
20,000	107	5,000	85½
Ches & O, R & A Div.		5,000	85⅝
1st Consol 4s		3,000	85⅞
2,000	99	St Paul & Dul 2d	
2,000	99¼	2,000	102¼
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s		St Paul, M & M 1st	
4,000	98	cons 6s, reduced to	
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s		4½s	
3,000	118¾	1,000	104⅝
Chic & Nor Pac 1st,		So Pac of Ariz 1st	
Trust Co certfs		1,000	95
3,000	40	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
1,000	40¾	5,000	90⅞
1,000	41¼	N Y Central Deb 5s	
Chic & N W S F 6s		1,000	105⅝
10,000	114	6,000	105⅞
Chic & Northwestern,		10,000	106
S F deb 5s, 1933		N Y Central deb 5s,	
5,000	110½	Registered	
Chic & N W S F 6s,		2,000	105
Registered		N Y, Chic & St L 4s	
10,000	113	2,000	105¾
Chic, R I & P ext 5s		N Y, Lack & W 1st	
2,000	104¼	3,000	134
1,000	104⅜	N Y, Sus & West, G M	
Chic, R I & P deb 5s		9,000	73
1,000	93¼	3,000	73¼
Chic, R I & Pac 4s		Nor & W 100-Yr 5s,	
2,000	131½	Trust Co certfs	
C, C, C & Ind 1st		3,000	64
4,000	106½	Nor Pacific con 5s, Tr	
Col & Ninth Av 1st		Co certfs, assented	
2,000	116½	4,000	53¾
Del, Lack & West 1st 7s		2,000	53½
1,000	70	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
Den & Rio Grande 4s		1,000	85½
2,000	90¼	5,000	85⅝
Dul & Iron Range 1st		500	85½
6,000	100	3,000	85⅞
East Tenn, Va & Ga		22,000	85½
Cons Gold 5s		N Pac gen lien 3s,	
16,000	107¼	when issued	
3,000	107⅜	30,000	50¾
Edison Elec Ill Co of		10,000	50⅞
Brooklyn 1st		Nor Pac Terminal 1st	
1,000	110	8,000	107
Edison Elec Ill Co of		Ohio Southern 1st	
Brooklyn con 5s		2,000	94⅞
2,000	106¾	1,000c	95
Gal, Har'g & San An,		Oregon R & Nav 1st	
Mex & Pac 1st 5s		4,000	113½
11,000	90	Oregon R R & Nav 4s	
Han & St Jo Cons		1,000	80
2,000	118	Oregon Short Line 6s	
Illinois Central, West		2,000	112¼
Line 1st 4s		Trust Co certfs	
6,000	10	10,000	110½
Total sales			$1,119,000

Peo, Dec & Ev 1st		Phil & Reading 1st Pref	
3,000	101½	Inc, Tr Co certfs,	
Peo & Eastern 1st		all install paid	
5,000	75	2,000	46
Phil & Reading 1st Pref		5,000	45¾
Inc, Tr Co certfs,		1,000	46
all install paid		30,000	46¼
2,000	46	3,000	46¼
5,000	45¾	9,000	46½
1,000	46	5,000	46⅜
30,000	46¼	5,000	46¾
3,000	46¼	10,000	47
9,000	46½	2d Pref Inc, Tr Co	
5,000	46⅜	certfs, all install-	
5,000	46¾	ments paid	
10,000	47	12,000	34
2d Pref Inc, Tr Co		15,000	34¼
certfs, all install-		20,000	34½
ments paid		5,000	34¾
12,000	34	10,000	34¾
15,000	34¼	5,000	35
20,000	34½	10,000	34¼
5,000	34¾	15,000	35
10,000	34¾	3d Pref Inc, Tr Co	
5,000	35	certfs, all install-	
10,000	34¼	ments paid	
15,000	35	15,000	32⅜
3d Pref Inc, Tr Co		5,000	33
certfs, all install-		5,000	33¼
ments paid		38,000	31¼
15,000	32⅜	55,000	31½
5,000	33	Rio Grande West 1st	
5,000	33¼	6,000	75½
38,000	31¼	1,000	75
55,000	31½	2,000	75¼
Rio Grande West 1st		3,000	75½
6,000	75½	St L & Iron Mount 5s	
1,000	75	3,000	74
2,000	75¼	St L & S F Trust 5s	
3,000	75½	2,000	90
St L & Iron Mount 5s		St L & San Fran 4s	
3,000	74	11,000	85½
St L & S F Trust 5s		5,000	85⅝
2,000	90	5,000	85⅞
St L & San Fran 4s		St L & Dul 2d	
11,000	85½	2,000	85⅞
5,000	85⅝	St Paul, M & M 1st	
5,000	85⅞	cons 6s, reduced to	
St L & San Fran 4s		4½s	
11,000	85½	1,000	104⅝
5,000	85⅝	So Pac of Ariz 1st	
5,000	85⅞	1,000	95
St L & Dul 2d		Southern Ry 1st 5s	
2,000	85⅞	5,000	90⅞
St Paul, M & M 1st		30,000	91
cons 6s, reduced to		Standard R & T 6s	
4½s		5,000	72
1,000	104⅝	30,000	73
So Pac of Ariz 1st		Texas & Pac 2d Inc	
1,000	95	2,000	20¾
Southern Ry 1st 5s		13,000	20¼
5,000	90⅞	5,000	20⅛
30,000	91	16,000	20
Standard R & T 6s		5,000	20¼
5,000	72	1,000	20⅞
30,000	73	Union Elev 1st 6s	
Texas & Pac 2d Inc		3,000	72⅜
2,000	20¾	2,000	73
13,000	20¼	8,000	73½
5,000	20⅛	2,000	73⅝
16,000	20	Union Pac 6s, 1898	
5,000	20¼	4,000	103¼
1,000	20⅞	Union Pac Gold 6s,	
Union Elev 1st 6s		Col Trust Notes	
3,000	72⅜	2,000	100
2,000	73	10,000	100¼
8,000	73½	Union Pac Ext S F 8s	
2,000	73⅝	10,000	87½
Union Pac 6s, 1898		U P Den & Gulf 1st	
4,000	103¼	1,000	54⅝
Union Pac Gold 6s,		5,000	55
Col Trust Notes		Utah & Northern 7s	
2,000	100	4,000	116¼
10,000	100¼	6,000	118
Union Pac Ext S F 8s		Wabash 1st 5s	
10,000	87½	16,000	103½
U P Den & Gulf 1st		3,000	103⅝
1,000	54⅝	1,000	103⅞
5,000	55	Wabash 2d Mtge 5s	
Utah & Northern 7s		1,000	71
4,000	116¼	2,000	70¾
6,000	118	West Shore gtd 4s	
Wabash 1st 5s		1,000	107¼
16,000	103½	W N Y & Penn 1st	
3,000	103⅝	1,000	107½
1,000	103⅞	West U Col Tr 5s	
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s		2,000	107½
1,000	71		
2,000	70¾		
West Shore gtd 4s			
1,000	107¼		
W N Y & Penn 1st			
1,000	107½		
West U Col Tr 5s			
2,000	107½		

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
2s, r., 1891	95½	....	Col. Coal & I.		
4s, r., 1907	110¼	....	Dev. pf.	2	....
4s, c., 1925	120¾	120½	C. H. V. & T. pf.	48	57
4s, c., 1907	110¾	111½	Com. Cable	160	170
4s, r., 1925	120¾	120½	Consol. Coal	34	40
5s, r., 1904	113¾	114¼	Den. & R. G.	12	12¾
5s, c., 1904	114¾	114¾	D. & R. G. pf.	42⅞	43½
Currency 6s, 1897	99½	..	D. M. & Ft. D.	8	9
Currency 6s, 1898	102¾	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	....
Currency 6s, 1899	105¾	..	D., S. S. & A.	4½	5
Cherokee 4s, 1896	102	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	....	10¼
Cherokee 4s, 1897	102	..	Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	100½	101½
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102	..	Erie	....	14⅞
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..	Erie T. & T.	65	66
			Ev. & T. H.	28	32
			Ev. & T. H. pf.	50	90
			Great Nor. pf.	118	123
Alb. & Sus	170	..	Homestake	35	39
Alt. & T. H.	50	62	Ill. Central	92	95
Am. Coal	111	125	Ill. Steel Co.	41	48
Am. Express	109	111	Joliet & Chi.	153	....
Am. T. & T.	85	90	Kan. & Mich.	5½	8
Am. Tobacco pf.	101	103	Kedkuk & W.	25	30
Ann Arbor	9½	12	K. & D. M. pf.	33	15
Ann Arbor pf.	22½	25	Kedkuk & W.	30	40
At. & Pac.	¼	⅝	Laclede G. pf.	68	72
B. & O. S. W. pf.	....	6	L. E. & W.	18½	18⅝
Barc.	....	....	L. E. & W. pf.	70	72
Brook. Un. Gas	85	90	Long Island	45	52
Boston A. L. pf.	103	105	L., N. A. & C.	¾	⅞
Brooklyn R. T.	19	20	L., N. A. & C. pf.	1	2
Brunswick Co.	⅝	1⅛	Manh. Coal R.	100	115
Buff., R. & P.	15	22	Man. C. R. pf.	100	115
Buff., R. & P. pf.	65	80	Man. Beach	5	10
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	....	Mid. Coal pf.	48	55
Canadian Pac.	54⅝	55½	Mexican Central	4⅞	5
Central Pac.	14⅜	15¾	Mich. Central	92	94
Chicago G. W.	5	5⅞	Minn. & St. L.	19	19½
Chi. & Alton	160	..	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	76	78
Chi. & Alt. pf.	172	..	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	47½	48¾
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	50	Mobile & Ohio	21	22
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	90	101	Nat. Lead	23¾	24¾
Cleve. & Flits.	163	..	Nat. Starch	6	7
C. & N. W. pf.	147	150	Nat. St. 1st pf.	80	85
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅛	1	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	25

	Bid.	Ask'd
New Cent. Coal	8½	9
N. Y. Cent.	95	95½
New England	....	45
N. Y. C. & St. L.	11½	12
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	72
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	27	28
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	26½	33
Norfolk So.	65½	70
Nor. & West., all in. paid.	10½	11¾
Nor. & W. pf., all in. paid	16	17
Ohio Southern	....	6
Ont. Mining	9	11
Oregon R. & N.	15	24
Penn. Coal	320	....
Peo. & East	5	8
Peo., D. & E.	2	3
P., C. C. & St. L.	13½	16
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	....	47
P. F. W. & C.	164	52
Quicksilver	1¼	1¾
Quicksilver pf.	....	12
Rens. & Sar.	130	....
R., W. & O.	115½	118
St. L. S. W. pf.	9⅜	10
St. P. & Duluth	19	21
St. P. & Dul. pf.	80	86
St. P. M. & M.	112	115
Sil. bull. certfs	65½	66
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	12¾	13¼
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
Tol., A. & C. pf.	80	75
Third Avenue	162	168
U. S. Cordage pf.	11	22
U. S. Cord. gtd.	22	24
U. S. Leather	8¾	9¼
Wells-F. Express	97	100
West. Union Beef	5	7½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
430	Am. Sp. Mfg.	11⅞	11⅞	11¾	11¾
20	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
8,850	Am. Sug. Refs.	112⅜	112⅞	111⅝	112⅜
220	Am. Tobacco	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼
50	At., Top. & S. F.	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½
10	Canada Southern	48	48	48	48
2,720	Chicago Gas	73⅝	74⅛	73⅛	74⅛
2,080	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	68⅝	68¾	67⅝	68⅛
6,400	Chi., Bur. & Qy.	74⅛	74⅞	73⅞	74⅜
10,800	Chi., Mil & St. P.	74⅝	75¼	74⅝	75⅛
630	General Electric	31⅝	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝
940	Louisville & Nash.	49⅛	49⅝	48⅞	49⅜
1,590	Manhattan	92¼	92½	90½	91⅝
100	Missouri Pacific	20⅜	20⅝	19⅝	20
20	Northern Pacific pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½
10,650	P. & R., all in. pd.	26⅝	27⅛	26¼	27⅜
170	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25⅝	26¼	25⅝	26⅜
10	Texas Pacific	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
20	U. S. Cordage	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
30	U. S. Leather pf.	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
1,350	Western Union	85¼	85¼	84⅜	84⅞
56,980					

Bonds.

$10,000	At., T. & S. F. adj.	42¼	42¼	42	42
7,000	Mo., K. & T. 1st	81⅜	81¼	81⅛	81¼
5,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d	58¾	58¾	58	58
$22,000					

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.98
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.28⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.22
Cotton, middling	7 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.16
Flour, Minnesota Patent	$4.70
Lard, prime	4.15
Molasses, O. K., prime	.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.04⅞
Tallow, prime	.03⅛
Pork, mess	8.50
Beef, family	9.50
Beef, hams	17.50
Sugar, granulated	.04⅜
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.75
Lead	3.00
Copper, lake ingot	11.35

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 Spring wheat, 76½@77¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 74½c, by sample; No. 2 red, 88¼@89¾c; No. 2 corn, 22¾@23c; No. 2 oats, 17¼@17⅝c; No. 2 rye, 38½c; No. 2 barley, 35@36c; No. 1 flaxseed, 73@75¼c; prime timothy seed, $2.55, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $8.15@8.80; lard, per 100 lb, $3.72½@3.75; short rib sides (loose,) $3.80@$4.05; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.25@$4.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4@$4.12½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18; sugars, unchanged; standard "A," $4.26. Linseed oil, raw, 30c; boiled, 32c.

COTTON.

	Opening.	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing.
December	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.89@6.91
January	6.88	6.94	6.82	6.98@6.94
February	6.93	7.02	6.93	7.02@7.03
March	7.07	7.11	6.99	7.11@7.12
April	7.10	7.15	7.08	7.18@7.19
May	7.17	7.26	7.14	7.25@7.26
June	7.21	7.28	7.17	7.29@7.30
July	7.30	7.35	7.25	7.33@7.34
August	7.26	7.31	7.26	7.35@7.36

Market closed firm at 12 to 13 points advance. Transferable notices, 605. Total sales, 167,500 bales.

New York net receipts, 165 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 1,300 bales; Continent, 1,699 bales; stock, 261,939 bales.

Total net receipts, 3,060 bales; thus far this week, 270,034 bales, against 215,467 bales last week and 172,930 bales last year. Exports to-day to Great Britain, 34,390 bales; Continent, 8,105 bales. Stock, 1,278,357 bales.

Liverpool.—Spot cotton, in buyers' favor; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 11,000 bales; receipts, 16,000 bales; American, 15,000 bales; middling uplands, 4d. Futures opened steady, with buyers at last night's prices; closed quiet, 1@1½ points net advance. January-February, 357s; February-March, 357b; March-April, 357½; April-May, 358b; May-June, 359s; June-July, 359½@¾; July-August, 360⅛@⅜; August-September, 359b; December, 360s; December-January, 357½@⅝.

Manchester.—Yarns, some business at low prices; cloths steady.

Spot cotton quiet, unchanged; middling uplands, 7 3-16d; middling Gulf, 7 7-16d; sales none.

GALVESTON, Dec. 17.—Cotton steady; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6¼c; good ordinary, 6⅛c; net receipts, 9,903 bales; gross receipts, 11,003 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 16,476 bales; coastwise, 2,913 bales; sales, 1,054 bales; stock, 192,779 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 17.—Cotton quiet; middling, 6 13-16c; low middling, 6 9-16c; good ordinary, 6 5-16c; net receipts, 10,473 bales; gross receipts, 14,384 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,303 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 467,656 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 17.—Cotton quiet; middling, 6 9-16c; low middling, 6 5-16c; good ordinary, 6 1-16c; net and gross receipts, 2,915 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,037 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 55,488 bales.

NORFOLK, Dec. 17.—Cotton steady; middling, 6¾c; low middling

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Private Contract and at Auction.

Mr. Lionel Froehlich has sold for William D. Nichols to Pizer Brothers the block front on the east side of Lexington Avenue from Seventy-ninth to Eightieth Street, 204.4 by 51.4. The property will be improved by the erection of two eight-story apartment houses.

Messrs. Trenholm and Simmons have sold at about $35,000 a plot on the south side of Seventy-third Street, 110 feet east of Riverside Drive, 50 by 102. Pincus Lowenfeld and William Praeger have sold to Harris Cohen and Brother the old buildings, front and rear, 166 Stanton Street, 25 by 75. The buildings will be demolished, and a new tenement will be erected on the site. The same parties have sold to Samuel Greenfield the four-story brick building 164 Stanton Street, 25 by 75. They have also purchased from the Edgar estate the old brick stable 54 Columbia Street, 20 by 100.

E. J. Welling, Jr., has sold 169 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, apartment house, for Thomas Carroll, to Margaret Tabor.

At auction at the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Mr. William Kennelly sold in foreclosure to Benjamin Barker, Jr., at $12,000 the five-story dwelling 239 West Thirty-ninth Street, 16.8 by 98.9; also, under foreclosure, to William Rooney, at $975, East Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 513.4 feet east of Third Avenue, 14.8 by 26.2.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Caroline Macey, at $15,900, the five-story brick tenement 312 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 25 by 99.11; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Herman Heydt, at $13,000, the four-story tenement 486 Grand Street, 17 by 62.

Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to Thomas Thedford at $9,500 the three-story brick dwelling 304 West Twenty-sixth Street, 18 by 88.2.

Mr. Richard V. Harnett sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, William Schuster, at $3,000, the three-story frame dwelling 679 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 25 by 100 by 98¾; also, in partition, to Ottinger and Korn, at $30,559, the four-story brick store 191 William Street, 23.4 by 56.7 by 23.1 by 58.

The following sales at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executors' sale, 516 Fifth Street, 200 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 97.09½, five-story and basement brick dwelling, leasehold.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 162, 164, 166, and 168 Second Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of East Tenth Street, 109 8-12 by 98 by 25 by 12 by 84 by 100, brick house, known as the Baptist Tabernacle, together with a two-story brick house, or parsonage, on the southerly lot. Due on judgment, $96,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 86 and 88 Henry Street, southeast corner of Birmingham Street, known as the corner store and cornbasement of such premises, and also the store adjoining, on Henry Street, leasehold property. Due on judgment, $1,154.25.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 259 West Ninety-ninth Street, north side, 200 feet west of the Boulevard, 18.7 by 100.11 by 13.4¾, three-story and basement granite front dwelling house. Due on judgment, $16,360.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Columbus Avenue, northwest corner of Hancock Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 47, by Mary A. Norton of 831 West Forty-seventh Street, owner; William H. Hallock, Jr., architect; cost, $2,800.

Loring Place, east side, 136.11 feet north of University Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 24.6 by 48.6, Josephine B. Corsa of Fordham Heights, owner; Edgar K. Bourne, architect; cost, $6,500.

No. 145 Third Avenue, alterations to a three-story brick hotel, by Mary Vooth of 7 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, owner; C. B. Meyers, architect; B. Katt, builder; cost, $500.

Nos. 229 to 239 Twenty-eighth Street, alterations to a five-story brick and frame factory, by the estate of John R. Marshall of 44 Pine Street, owners; Small & Shuman, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 463 Broome Street, alterations to a five-story brick warehouse, by the estate of A. L. Levy of 140 Nassau Street, owner; White Fireproof Construction Company, architects and builders; cost, $5,500.

No. 455 West Forty-eighth Street, alterations to a five-story brick hotel and tenement, by Thomas McEntegart, owner; D. N. B. Sturgis, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 30 and 32 Sullivan Street, alterations to a three-story brick office and workshops, by Richard Lambe of Grant Street, northeast corner of Central Market Place, owner; McIlvaine & Tucker, architects; Charles Burkelman of 5 Watt Street, lessee; cost, $10,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Dec. 17.

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 72.11 ft n of 138th St, 18x85; Thomas J. Sutton and wife to George Schaeppenhauser..... $1

4TH ST, w corner of Fordham Av, 101x39x irreg; Edward E. Bennet and others to William G. Rose..... 1

3D AV, s w corner of 166th St, 40x81x39x 81; Same to same..... 1

98.9; Edward Magorty to Felix McGorry. 13,700

19TH ST, n e s, 40 ft s e of 2d Av, 20x 46.8; John E. Morton and wife to Jordan L. Mott..... 4

TAYLOR AV, w s, 50 ft n of Clay Av, 25x100; Catherine M. Osten and another to Katie Biggs..... 1

185TH ST, n s, 117.8 ft w of Washington Av, 16.8x100; John F. Dowd to Margaret Gleason..... 4,400

SOUTH ST, 70; s w corner of De Peyster St, 26x56; Herbert S. Ogden, referee, to Edward S. Savage..... 59,500

WEST BROADWAY, e s, 75 ft s of West 3d St, 22x128; Albert J. Lappin, as executor, to Heloise L. Jouffret..... 28,100

2D AV, s e corner of 6th St, 24.3x53.4; Charles Koss, as executor, to Henry Riffel..... 24,200

AVENUE B, w s, 43.3 ft n of 11th St, 20x90.6; Eugene A. Philbin, referee, to Henry Jaeger..... 17,000

77TH ST, 321 West; John R. Ward, referee, to Bernard Goodwin..... 10,300

115TH ST, n s, 108 ft e of Park Av, 18 x75; Elizabeth De Costa and others to Frieda Mashbir..... 5,150

126TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 99.11; Sidney J. Cowen, referee, to Caroline L. Macy..... 15,900

148TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 175 x99.11; John S. Reid to Joseph Murphy, Jr..... 1

98TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.11; Estelle Jacobs and another to William H. Picken..... 1

98TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 50x100.11; Rosalee Lewisohn to William H. Picken..... 10

98TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.11; Minnie Rosenberger to same.. 10

98TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.11; Eliza Jacobs, individually and as executrix, to same..... 10,000

Recorded Leases.

CALLET, Joseph, to George Wallasch; s e corner of Park Av and 54th St, store, &c., 8 2-3 years.....$980, 720

FUCHHANDLER, Chiam, to Vete Lorenzo; 51 Bayard St, store, &c., 3 11-12 years... 840

GOODSTEIN, Harry, to Harris Mayer; 115 Hester St, 3 years..... 1,650

GRIFENHAGEN, Jacob R., and another to Hugo Schmelz; s w corner of Lenox Av and 127th St, 7 years.....$1,500 1,600

SACKMANN, Margaret, to Jacob Rottmann; 1,764 Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 888

TOWNSEND, Randolph W., to Silas Dahut and others; 2,104 and 2,106 2d Av, stores, &c., 6 years..... 960

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Albert J., and wife to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s w corner of 7th Av and 25th St, 2 years.....$25,000

ALBRO, Lewis K., and wife to Patrick H. Gilhooly, trustee; 384 Grand St, 182 to 186 Division St, and 13 and 15 Attorney St, (one-seventh part,) 2 years..... 1,550

ANDERSON, William S., and wife to Julia W. Dickerson; n s of 132d St, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year and 3 years, (two mortgages)..... 13,000

BUCKLEY, Lawrence, to George B. Christman & Co.; s s of 104th St, 407.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 months..... 2,500

CARLEW, James, and wife to John Stewart and others, trustees, &c., of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company in New York; n s of 88th St, 175 ft w of West End Av, 3 years... 26,000

SAME to same; n s of 88th St, 195 ft w of West End Av, 3 years, (four mortgages)..... 96,000

SAME to William Hall's Sons; n s of 88th St, 421.5 ft e of Riverside Drive, 1 year.. 21,000

CORDLER, Theodore A., and wife to William Hall's Sons; n w corner of Lexington Av and 97th St, 1 year..... 15,000

CUNEHAN, Mary and Dennis, to the State Bank; 77 East 113th St, 6 months, (note)..... 1,000

CAULDWELL, William, to R. Hoe & Co.; w s of Mount Morris Av, 25.11 ft n of 121st St, 3 and 6 months, (notes).... 11,000

CARRINGTON, Elizabeth M., to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; n s of 123d St, 94.8 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year..... 1,000

CHURCHILL, Allen C., and wife to Walter F. Kingsland; n s of 115th St, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years..... 13,000

CURTIN, Ellen, to Maria Eichler; n s of 116th St, 134 ft e of Washington Av, 1 year..... 1,000

DODIN, Mary J., to Eugene A. Philbin, referee; 247 Avenue B, 3 years..... 5,070

SAME to same; 249 Avenue B, 3 years.. 8,520

DOWNS, Joseph W., to William D. Berrian; n w s of Marion St, Lot 311, map of Washingtonville, 3 years..... 1,000

DAILEY, Martha A., to Henry A. C. Taylor; s s of 119th St, 153 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years, on one lot..... 4,000

FINN, John J., to Land Company A of Edenwald; e s of Seton Av, 200 ft s of Jefferson Av, 3 years..... 400

FOUHY, Mary A., to Mary W. Rogers; s s of 51st St, 350 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years..... 3,000

FLOYD, James R., to Broadway Savings Bank of New York; n s of 20th St, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year..... 55,000

FAY, Michael, and William Storm to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; 57 Cannon St, 6 months..... 2,500

FEINBERG, William, and Joseph Polstein to Georgie H. Buckbee; 37 Chrystie St, 1 year..... 16,000

GOODWIN, Bernard, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 321 West 27th St, 3 years..... 7,000

GOEPEL, Charles F., to Marx and Moses Ottinger, Isidore S. and Max S. Korn; n e s of 13th St, 175 ft n w of 3d Av, lease, installments..... 7,500

GARLAND, Samuel, and wife to Mary Hill; n s of 163d St, 100 ft e of Washington Av, 3 years..... 900

HAWERKAMP, Henry, to Eugene A. Philbin, referee; 251 Avenue B, 3 years. 8,220

SAME to same; 249 Avenue B, 3 years... 4,440

HERSHKOWITZ, Bennie, and wife to Jonas Well and Bernhard Mayer; 104 Lewis St, installments..... 1,000

IRELAND, John B., and wife to The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n w corner West Broadway and 3d St, 1 year..... 85,000

JAEGER, Henry, to George Gerlach; w s of Avenue B, 43.3 ft n of 11th St, 2 years 1,000

SAME to same; same; w s Avenue B, 43.3 ft n of 11th St, 3 years..... 12,000

JOUFFRET, Heloise L. and Benjamin, to The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; e s of West Broadway, 75 ft s of West 3d St, 3 years..... 15,000

KLINGMAN, Frederick, to Bernhard J. Ludwig; s s of 83d St, 130 ft e of Amsterdam Av, notes..... 1,500

KEHOE, John, to Francis P. Furnald; n e corner of 114th St and Lenox Av, demand..... 80,000

SAME to same, same property, demand... 88,000

KRONE, Abraham, and wife to George B. Christman and Christian Woessner; n s of 86th St, 84.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 month..... 1,350

LYONS, Richard J., to James and Annie Ellis; e s of Broad St, part of Lot 41 of map of Fairmount, Twenty-fourth Ward, 3 years..... 1,500

SAME to James Cotter; e s of Broad St, part of Lot 42, same map, 1 year..... 2,000

SAME to Rose Seiferd; part of Lot 42, same map, and of Lot 41, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 3,000

SAME to Lena Seiferd; e s of Broad St, part of Lot 42, same map, 1 year..... 1,250

McGORDY, Felix, to Alvina L. Mills; n s of 32d St, 135.9 ft w of 2d Av, 4 months..... 2,000

MASHBIR, Frieda, to Jacobinel Minrath; n s of 115th St, 180 ft e of Park Av, 3 years..... 3,500

MILLER, Catharine, to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 49 Bedford St, 1 year..... 10,000

MILLER, Kunigunda and John, to Harriet A. Cooke; Lot 160, Block D, map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose, 3 years.. 1,500

NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY to Frederic J. Middlebrook; w s of Broadway, 100.11 ft n of 52d St, 9 years..... 14,000

O'NEIL, Mary A., to The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 256 Madison St, 3 years..... 10,000

PICKEN, William H., to Minnie Rosenberger; s s of 98th St, 125 ft w of West End Av, portion of Lot 21, same map; James Cotter to Richard J. Lyons. 1

SAME to Leonard Lewisohn; s s of 98th St, 150 ft w of West End Av, 3 years... 9,000

SAME to Estelle and Florence Jacobs; s s of 98th St, 175 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 9,000

PICKEN, William H., to Minnie Rosenberger; s s of 98th St, 125 ft w of West End Av, portion of Lot 21, same map; James Cotter to Richard J. Lyons. 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 225 ft n of 116th St; Christopher R. Robert and wife to William K. Ackerman..... 100

100TH ST, 117 East; Lena Joveshof to Jennie Loewenberg..... 1

SETON AV, e s, 200 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to John J. Flood..... 800

SD AV, e s, (as widened,) at s w boundary line of public school property; runs s w 125x s e 272.11, to Crotona Park, x n e 801.2x n w 254x s w 391.10, to beginning; Bernard Mahon and wife to Randolph Guggenheimer..... 1

123D ST, s s, 84.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 25.6x100.11; Katherine Marinus to Mary Maloney..... 23,000

MADISON ST, w s, 100 ft n of Kossuth Av, 45.3x100; John Callander and wife to Katie Weiss..... 1,500

JAMES ST, w s, Lots 86 and 87, between Oak and Madison Sts., 50x100; Eliza Gaskin and another to Michelina Manlscalco..... 27,500

83D ST, s s, 130 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x111.3x20.1x109.8; Bernhard J. Ludwig and wife to Frederick Klingman..... 1

119TH ST, n s, 157 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; William Picken and wife to Sarah F. Walters and another..... 100

LOT 93, map of William's Bridge Village; Charles D. Shimer to Mary A. Dorland. 1,400

BROOK AV, 545—Joseph A. Thompson to Edward C. Boyers..... 1

LENOX AV, n e corner of 114th St, 75.11 x irregular; Francis P. Furnald and wife to John Kehoe..... 83,000

117TH ST, n s, 108 ft e of Madison Av, 51.6x100.11; George H. Raymond and wife to William H. Jackson..... 1

92D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Julius E. Steiber to Rosa Steiber..... 1

BROADWAY, w s, 101 ft n of 52d St, 25.2 x irregular; Jeremiah W. Dimick, Jr., and others to New York Realty Company..... 100

CHRYSTIE ST, w s, 75 ft s of Canal St, 25x100; Georgie H. Buckbee to William Feinberg and another..... 18,750

67TH ST, 730 East; William M. Hull to P. W. Hull..... 8,000

AVENUE C, 131; Eugene A. Philbin, referee, to Mary J. Dodin..... 14,200

AVENUE B, 251, s e corner 15th St; same to Henry Hawerkamp..... 13,700

AVENUE B, 249; same to same..... 7,400

AVENUE B, 247; same to Mary J. Dodin. 8,450

32D ST, n s, 135.9 ft w of 2d Av, 17.10x

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Many striking novelties for Christmas gifts, still await you.

READE, Robert L., and another, trustee for Mary Falkland, to James M. Varnum and others, trustees, (four assignments). 4

ROOSEVELT, W. Emlen, trustee, to James A. and W. Emlen Roosevelt, trustees..... 1

SLOANE, Mary E., to Rosa E. Rainsford, (two assignments)..... 2

STERN, Simon H., to Jacob Stern..... 4,000

STRONG, Theron G., to Walters O'Mara, (two assignments)..... 2

TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow.... 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to trustees of Rufus Waterhouse... 7,000

VARNUM, James M., and another, trustees for Mary Falkland, to James M. Varnum and others, trustees for Mary Falkland, (six assignments)..... 6

SAME to same..... 1

WINSLOW, Edward, to Continental Trust Company, New York..... 1

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, e s, from 44th to 45th Sts, 203.9x 80.2x100.5x20x100.5 to 45th St x134.8, (Olympia;) L. J. Wing & Co. against Oscar Hammerstein and others, (to foreclose mechanics' lien.)

19TH ST, n s, 160 ft w of 1st Av, 20x92; The German Savings Bank of the City of New York against Kaufmann Kaufmann and others, (amended action to foreclose mortgage.)

LOT begins at centre line of 96th and 97th Sts and Harlem River, runs w — to 1st Av x s — to centre line of 96th St x e — to river x —, shown on Randall's map No. 10, including right to lands under water in front of property; Catharine A. F. Cassanova against Solomon Mehrbach and another, (to foreclose mortgage.)

127TH ST, 78 East; Frank B. French against Eleanor McCartan and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

COLLEGE Av, s e s, Lot 104 of map by Andrew Findlay Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward; Thomas J. and Minnie E. McGuire against Kate Healy and others, (partition.)

PROSPECT AV, n e corner Warren St, 100x 88.2x100x85.8; James Slattery against May A. and Luke Welch, (to foreclose mortgage.)

54TH ST, n s, 283.9 ft w of 1st Av, 19.9x100.5; Amasa W. Saltus against Annie Oberle and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

BLEECKER ST, n s, 210 ft w of Bowery, 20x65.4 x20x63.8; The Continental Insurance Company against Michael Meyer and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

WEST FARMS to Westchester Road; n w corner of Forest St, 29x100; Elbert D. Howes against Edward Grady, owner; Darling & Dingee, contractors..... $105

WASHINGTON ST, 481 and 487; James Colhum against Silas McGuiness, owner and contractor..... 112

29TH ST, 33 to 37 West, (Imperial Music Hall;) Dennison P. Chesebro and Alfred E. Davidson against George J. Kraus, owner and contractor..... 150

ST. ANN'S AV and 144th St, n w corner, 25.6x97; also, 144th St, n s, 97 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 28x100; Low and Flogans against Beaconmo Pellotta, owner and contractor; David Quigley, contractor.... 22

142D ST, s s, whole front from Alexander to 3d Av, 01.6x112x100x142; same against Seitz & Gaylor, owners; White & Ryan, contractors..... 296

BROADWAY, n e corner of 41st St, 46.4x irregular x63.3x118.4; National Wall Paper Company against Meyer L. Sire, owner; Robert A. Stranahan, contractor.. 8,023

ORDERS—CHAPTER 915, LAWS 1896.

VESEY ST, 40; Michael E. O'Connor on Bernard Gallagher and Charles O. Brown, sub-contractors, under Benno & Dotter, lessees or owners, to the Eighth Ward Bank of Brooklyn..... 2,700

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 144th St, 74.9x97; Rufus R. Robinson, Jr., on Frederick A. Snow, to Frank X. Sadler, as receiver..... 485

6TH AV, e s, whole front from 18th to 19th St, 184x460; American Watchman's Time Detector Company against Siegel, Cooper & Co., owners; Alexander-Chamberlain Electric Company, contractors... 1,029

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—HOLLAND CLUB.—Judgment for $1,740 was entered yesterday against the Holland Club, in favor of Acker, Merrall & Condit, which was obtained in the City Court.

—MORRIS LEBENDIG.—Abe Joseph has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Morris Lebendig, liquor dealer, of 404 West Street, on the application of S. Klaus & Brother. He began business there about three years ago.

—JOHN J. FARLEY.—William Sengens has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for John J. Farley, builder, of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, on the application of Michael Harrison & Son. He has been in business about ten years.

—JAMES J. BROWN.—Charles M. Camp has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for James J. Brown, builder, of 245 West One Hundred and Second Street, on the application of Delany & Chambers. He came here from Baltimore, and has been in business since 1890.

—HOME BOOK COMPANY.—Isaac Fromme, referee in the matter of the dissolution of the Home Book Company of Duane Street, filed his report yesterday, showing liabilities of $73,430 and actual assets of $37,660. He finds that the company is insolvent and that it is for the best interest of creditors and stockholders that it be dissolved. Frank F. Lowell was appointed temporary receiver on April 30.

—TATTERSALLS OF NEW YORK.—Judge Truax yesterday appointed Julius F. Workum receiver for Tattersalls of New York, Limited, on the application of Manager William G. Ross, the bond being fixed at $25,000. The total liabilities are $63,400, of which $43,400 are debentures. Of the assets are $11,000. The principal office is in London, but the business was done chiefly in this city, at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, with branches at Lexington, Ky., and other places. It is said that a Mr. Jackson has been appointed receiver in England for the company, it being a British corporation.

—LIEBLER & MAASS.—Theodore A. Liebler, Jr., and John A. J. Maass, composing the firm of Liebler & Maass, lithographers and printers, at 224 Centre Street, made an assignment yesterday to William S. Lewis. The business was started in 1880 by Ballin & Co. Mr. Liebler became a partner in 1882. Mr. Ballin died in July, 1888, and Mr. Maass became a partner in October, 1888. In August, 1891, the plant of the firm, valued at over $75,000, at 76 and 78 Park Place, was destroyed by the collapse of the building, and the firm has never been able to fully recuperate from that disaster. The liabilities are $80,000; nominal assets, $125,000; actual assets, $40,000. The immediate causes of the assignment are dull business, slow collections, and inability to obtain further bank accommodations.

Judgments.

APPLE, Morris—L. Metzger and others.. $162

BAGOT, Peter, and William J.—L. Solinger and another..... 137

BAGOT, William and Peter—Thomas C. Watkins..... 1,449

BANNING, Joseph O., and Abraham Yost —G. E. Merry..... 277

BEIL, Abraham—James P. Kernochan and others, executors, &c..... 971

BOEHM, Hermann, and Amalie Kockmann —H. Koehler & Co..... 62

BOSCH, John W.—A. Margolies..... 419

BURNS, Charles S.—Joseph Saunders..... 495

BUZNEGO, August, and Jacob W. Scharoun—R. P. Griscom..... 109

CATARACT MILLING COMPANY, (Charles B. Gaskell)—The Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York..... 358

CHEW, William H., and James S. Kendall —P. Moore and another..... 3,021

CHROBECK, Osias—R. C. Blancke..... 172

COHN, Pauline—George Simon and another..... 459

CORBETT, Harry—H. Barthol..... 40

DAHLMAN, Abraham—J. F. Brigg and others..... 1,555

DAVIS, Louis—H. A. Post, as assignee..... 74

DEAN, Patrick H.—C. Weber..... 120

DIETZ, Julia—I. M. Berenstein..... 136

EAGLETON, Thomas—I. M. Newcombe.. 79

ECKHARDT, Eva, or Eva Scheuer—E. Bittiner..... 1,037

ELKAN, Siegfried—M. Levin..... 164

FANTOZZI, Pietro—P. Alvino..... 134

FINK, George—J. H. Shipway and others.. 465

FISHER, Hyman—S. Nachtigall and others 330

GERARD, Henri—Pope Manufacturing Company..... 62

GILLESPIE, Thomas R.—W. B. Clark.... 319

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GRAHAM, Thomas—C. R. Jones and another..... 35

HANDLEY, Theodore W., and Percy H. and Dennis McMahon—J. Smith..... 108

HIRSH, Simon, and Otto Kaufmann—W. B. Dodge and others..... 511

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HUBBELL, William L., as Treasurer of Adams Express Company—H. Petersen, costs..... 110

JEFFREY, William T.—R. A. Chesebrough 440

J. GRAF EMBROIDERING COMPANY—E. Moeller and another..... 145

J. HARPER BONNELL COMPANY—H. H. Stewart..... 637

JOHNSTON, Gilbert L.—R. E. Lane..... 47

KEEGAN, James and Joseph, Margaret Howard and Edward Riggs—J. Smith, costs..... 93

KEMPLER, Joseph—M. Mintz..... 85

KOHLHEPP, John H.—J. W. Packer, Jr.. 515

LADD, Alfred W.—W. Griswold and another, costs..... 129

LASHANSKY, Henry—C. N. Lee and others..... 421

LAVER, Albert—W. J. Minor..... 77

LENNON, William F.—E. B. Lawler..... 698

LEVI, Hannah—J. Sergeant Cram, as trustee, &c..... 1,966

LEVY, Miriam—C. F. Schneider..... 387

LEYRER, Louis C.—The Union Nut and Bolt Company..... 453

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LYNN, James—The D. M. Koehler & Son Brewing Company..... 323

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MARTIN, Adam, Jr.—H. E. Taylor..... 153

MARX, David—G. Simon and another.... 482

MATHAIS, Ernest—Gold and Stock Tel. Company..... 11

MAXWELL, A. Ryman—New York Telephone Company..... 70

MAYER, Samuel—C. H. Reed..... 151

MILLER, John W.—R. Bishop..... 51

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON River Railroad Company—C. Martin..... 124

OPPENHEIMER, Julius—G. Simon and another..... 334

SAME—S. Friedman and another..... 339

OSBORN, William—W. J. Farrell..... 67

REUSSER, Killian and Katherine—W. Kramer..... 17

ROSENZWEIZ, Ignatz, and B. Levin—H. C. Howells, Jr., and another..... 166

ROSS, William E.—H. Fraun..... 28

SCHEUER, Eva—E. Bittiner..... 1,037

SCHIERLOH, Mathilda—Anna Schierloh and others..... 124

SCHWARTZ, Eliza—United States Industrial Insurance Company..... 108

SHATTUCK, Harry W.—F. K. Bawo and others..... 92

SIEBERT, Julius—C. Vreeland, assignee.. 51

SIMON, Philip, Jr.—J. H. Gender..... 75

SMITH, Ebenezer D. and Eli—W. Tumbridge..... 420

SMITH, John N.—James M. Shaw & Co..... 213

SOLOMON, William, and Louis Wolf—The State Bank..... 906

STEINFELD, David—T. Craig and others. 845

SAME—W. G. Schuyler and others..... 901

STEPHENS, James F.—J. N. Stearns.... 214

STOLPE, Mary—M. Rosmussan..... 771

STRAUS, Isidor and Nathan, and Charles B. Webster—J. Burkitt, administrator..... 4,038

TALBOT, Mary—S. Van Rensselaer Cruger and others..... 120

TALLON, John M. and Ellen—The Richard Grant Company..... 637

THE MALCOM BREWING COMPANY—M. Casaletto..... 566

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THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—B. McNiel..... 1,169

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VOGEL, Julius—Consolidated Gas Company..... 38

WARNS, Max—P. Rosenbohm and others. 951

WARSHAWSKY, Harris—J. I. Israel.... 450

WEINSTEIN, Abraham I.—E. N. Leavy.. 65

WIDTMAN, Andrew W.—F. Hoeinghaus and others..... 289

WILKINS, James G.—C. H. S. Hubbard and others..... 89

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WILSHOUSEN, John—H. S. Rokenbaugh. 518

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Nos. 631, 632, 633, and 634—Charles H. Bauman and others vs. John W. Ross and others, Commissioners of the District of Columbia.—Argument continued for Bauman and others, and concluded for the Commissioners.

No. 550—The Warner Valley Stock Company vs. Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, and others.—Argument commenced.

To-day's call: Nos. 550, 551, 472.

Calendars for Friday, Dec. 18.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

50—United States vs. Einstein, Wolff & Co. 52—Hostatter Company vs. Becker. 53—Jackson vs. Bermingham Brass Company. 55—Legg vs. Tug Titan and Steamship Thomas Hunt. 56—Spang vs. Rainey. 57—Mackaye vs. Mallory. 58—Mackaye vs. same; Atlantic Dynamite Company vs. Irwin & Sons. 61—Hague & Co. vs. United States. 62—Van den Toorn vs. Leeming.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 3 P. M. Motion calendar.

Cases Adjourned.—1—Sun Printing and Publishing Company vs. Associated Press. 2—United States ex rel. Morrison vs. Washington and Potomac Railroad. 3—Same vs. Georgetown and Western Railroad Company. 4—Same vs. George's Creek and Cumberland Railroad Company. 5—Same vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 6—Fuller vs. Huff. 7—Blake Manufacturing Company vs Bolen. 8—Coe Brass Manufacturing Company vs. Cooper.

Cases Noticed.—10 National Folding Box and Paper Company vs. Elsas. 11—Dick vs. Wickelman. 12—Societe Fabre Pantopon, &c., vs. Sander. 13—Healy vs. Knapp. 14—Daly vs. Brady. 15—Aiken vs. Hulbert. 16—Comstock vs. Laerson. 17—Usher vs. Holmes, Booth & Haydens. 18—Blyth, Greene, Jourdan & Co. vs. Corn Exchange Bank.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

John McMerney, appellant, vs. Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.—Argued by J. Newton Fiero for appellant, Lewis E. Carr for respondent.

Charles Distler appellant, vs. Long Island Railroad Company.—Argued by F. R. Gilbert for appellant, William C. Beecher for respondent.

Peter J. Lally, appellant, vs. Jonas A. Emery. —Argued by Hannibal Smith for appellant, Watson S. Rogers for respondent.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 737, 753, 729, 755, 760, 762, 763, 764.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Motions.—1—Zittel vs. Richter. 2—Annus vs. Theiss. 3—Mechanics & Traders' Bank vs. Stahl. 4—Friedell vs. Franklin Trust Company. 5—Dechert vs. Municipal Electric Light Company. 6—Kaplan vs. New York Biscuit Company. 7—Bodine vs. Brown. 8—Todd vs. Eighmie. 9—Todd vs. same. 10—Matter of Mayor, &c., (Public Parks.)

Non-enumerated Motions.—3—Matter of Bernheim. 21—Matter of Bernheim. 17—Looscher vs. Mackfeld & Haynes Piano Company. 13—Annus vs. Theiss. 15—Austin vs. Crilly. 10—Gideon vs. Dwyer. 11—Same vs. same. 19—Fleischman vs. Smith. 23—Donnelly vs. McArdle. 24—People ex rel. New York Institution for the Blind vs. Fitch. 25—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Baker. 26—York Haven Paper Company vs. Place. 27—Flandrow vs. Hammond. 28—Padorina vs. Smith. 29—Fleischman vs. Smith. 30—People ex rel. Merritt vs. Board of Civil Service. 32—Nash vs. Spann. 33—Farmers' National Bank of Annapolis vs. Underwood.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Ransen vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2—Russell vs. New York Elevated Railroad Company. 3—Mandeville vs. Mandeville. 4—Sqobel vs. Cappodonia. 5—De Lancey vs. Burns. 6—Steele & Johnson Manufacturing Company vs. Company. 7—Matter of Sola Electric Company. 8—Endemann vs. Roehm. 9—Nutt vs. Kerrigan. 10—Matter of Keteltas. 11—Luttgen vs. Skinner. 12—Leland vs. La France. 13—Thompson vs. Polhemus. 14—Marx vs. Bode. 15—Menet vs. Lyons. 16—Barchfield vs. Hoops. 17—S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Company vs. Venturieri. 18—Knox vs. Eden Musée Americain Company. 19—Mott vs. Mott. 20—Matter of Oler. 21—Dubey vs. O'Mera. 22—Bram vs. Bram. 23—Matter of Harlem Casino Company. 24—Herter vs. Cohn. 25—Kelly vs. Krahmer. 26—Rosenthal vs. Ginsberg. 27—Schall vs. Mosler. 28—National Wall Paper Company vs. Gorton. 29—Matter of Striker. 30—Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Donnell. 31—People, &c., vs. Bushwick Chemical Works. 32—Karlowicz vs. Karlowicz. 33—Matter of Morris. 34—Helm vs. McCracken. 35—Remsen vs. Remsen. 36—Webb vs. Abbott. 37—Ransom vs. Ransom. 38—Stern vs. Sifter. 39—Department of Buildings vs. Dick. 40—Moriarty vs. Moriarty. 41—Neubouer vs. Niebuhr. 42—Boskowitz vs. Hirsch. 43—Fruhauf vs. Abrahams. 44—People ex rel. Duden vs. Gilon. 45—Matter of Recamier Manufacturing Company. 46—Boesenberg vs. Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division 15. 47—Cozano vs. Meister. 48—Cantor vs. Cantor. 49—Frost vs. Lohrmann. 50—Kohn vs. Greenwald. 51—Housah vs. Walsh. 52—Keane vs. Gallagher. 53—McGovern vs. Corn Exchange National Bank. 54—Hecht vs. Zimmermann. 55—Merklen vs. Merklen. 56—Preisner vs. Hart. 57—Same vs. Same. 58—Same vs. same. 59—Matter of Mandelstein. 60—People, &c., vs. Sinberg. 61—Duelly vs. Duelly. 62—Down vs. Pfister. 63—McCabe vs. Warren. 64—Webber vs. Eulinger. 65—Ernst vs. American Credit Indemnity Company. 66—Sperling vs. Boll. 67—Matter of Underhill. 68—Hubbard vs. Hornsby. 69—Aron vs. Serr. 70—Hitchings vs. Kayser. 71—Kelly vs. Kelly. 72—Matter of Alexander. 73—Shalkenbach vs. Finkel. 74—Delano vs. Rice. 75—Nevins vs. Eisenstein.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Calendar clear.

Motions.—1—Glaenzer vs. Bent. 2—Matter of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street. 3—Matter of Edgewater Road. 4—Matter of Clinton Street. 5—Matter of East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street. 6—Matter of Perry Avenue. 7—Johnson vs. Hopcroft. 8—Gunst vs. Gunst. 9—Seckels vs. Canary. 10—Richardson vs. McLean. 11—Reesing vs. Rosenstein. 12—McClenahan vs. Harden. 13—Same vs. same. 14—Field vs. Stover.

Preferred Cases.—3938—McGowan vs. McGowan. 3939—Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Classon.

SUPREME CO